B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 103 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd August	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA. *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISER-I-HIND	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MALDA ..	3,965
5th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

15th May	KIDDERPORE*†, SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	5,334
27th ,,			6,696
June 8th July	A Steamer* SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th August	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
*† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai, cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd May ..	VARSOVA	Bussrah viaK'chi 6-30 p.m.
3rd ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
5th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war.
7th ,,	BARJORA	Bussrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports,
14th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Genoa Maru	N. Egawa	6785	15thApr.	1st May.
*Sado Maru	L. Nkei	*5898	30th ,,	14th May
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	25th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5303	8th June	22nd June.
Muroran Maru.	Y. Watanabe.	5374	17thJune	1st July.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	320	210	159	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	208	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	128
Kobe	613	380	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

O.S.K LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru	S. Hirano	6777	7th May	21st May.
*Amazon Maru	K. Takahasi	7770	12th May	16th May.
*Alps Maru	..A. Kobayashi	7772	26th May	9th June.
Borneo Maru	..J. Kojima	5864	10th June	24th June.
Argun Maru	..N. Ohno	6609	14th June	28th June.

* Calling at Hongkong.
For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ... $30,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Casfoc	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. R. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Ronde.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances or the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.
CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.

Result of the last acturial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.

The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.

Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

FLEXOID & Leather Cloths
TIGER BRAND
OILCLOTHS
are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.
The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd.
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: Dhaymajaya. Telephone 22750.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/5-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc. "Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc. Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL TAILORS and GENTS.' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Offer during the HOT SEASON to those who follow the Trend of Fashion the following:—

	Rs.
Superior Corded Silk Suit 3 for Rs. 195/-	69-8-0
Superior Tussore Suit 3 for Rs. 65/8.	24-8-0
White Office Suit 3 for Rs. 37/8.	13-8-0
Superior Cambric Shirt 6 for Rs. 39/-	7-0-0
White Office Trouser 6 for Rs. 25/-	4-8-0

Suit tailored in any of the latest London, Continental or American Style.
CUT, MAKE AND TRIM GUARANTEED.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
Price List on Application.

BENNETT & CO.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 10th May, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 90 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors?
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced TIMEKEEPER for Workshop in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 227, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19565

WANTED—Good COMPOUNDER, pay Rs. 40/-. Apply in person, Dr. KOTHAVALA, Tottie Terrace, Lamington Road, Grant Road.
A R10348

WANTED—Competent SALESMAN for Millstores. Salary and commission. Apply Box No. 226, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10350

WANTED—A FOREST OFFICER. Pay Rs. 100 plus Rs. 25 allowance and free house. Apply DEWAN, Ali Rajpur State, Ali Rajpur, C. I..
A 19561

WANTED—A qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER for Cutch Laija Dispensary. Private practice allowed. Free lodging. Apply stating lowest salary required to RAWJI SOJPAL AND CO., New Nagpada Road, Bombay.
A R10340

WANTED—An LL. B. with knowledge of Hindi as Munsiff. Pay Rs. 125 and free house. Apply DEWAN, Ali Rajpur State, Ali Rajpur, C. I.
A 19562

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—Very desirable office and residential premises on the 3rd floor at 14/19 Princess Street, Off Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., at the same premises.
C R10342

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—One 16 H.P. Dwarf Pattern Vertical STEAM BOILER by Lumbys, Ld., Greetland Boiler Works, working pressure 200lbs. per square inch 10-6, by 5-6, diar complete with all usual mountings, Injector, Chimney, and a steam donkey, all for sale just as new (used only about a week). For prices and particulars write to the undersigned. KHANCHAND LUNIDARAM D. P. & CO., Khori Garden, Karachi, P. O. Box. No. 89.
K 19563

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Large quantities of DIAMONDS. Forward lowest quotations mentioning carats in stock to Box No. 225, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10349

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO iron-framed by A. Walter, Berlin, perfect condition. Rs. 800/-. Reasonable offers considered. Apply Mrs. DORAN, Mahim Police Station.
N R10293

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—ALL different and good packets; 9 North Borneo Re. 1, 9 Mauritius As. 8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO. LTD. ALLAHABAD.
L 19548

EARN RS. 500 MONTHLY.—Famous book by American Experts teaches 129 Profitable Spare time Employments; 41 Money making Schemes (small capitalists); 200 Priceless Trade secrets and 150 Patent Medicine Formulas. Only Rs. 2-8 by V. P. P. Hundreds of testimonials.—C. & M. DAWSON, Dept., 11, Kamayut, Rangoon.
L R10351

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MYSTERY REVEALED—Accurate character-reading with hints to attract success and prosperity and gratify all desires. Send your handwditing with Re. 1. YOGI VIJNAN BHIKSHU, Bordi, Dist. Thana.
T R10336

FREE SAMPLE.—Ask for Mukhbilas betelspice. Taste its quality with betel. Quite a new thing in the world. Price big dibler per dozen Rs. 3-12-0., Price small dibler per dozen Re. 1-14-0. P. PYARE LAL SHUKLA, Hulaganj, CAWNPORE.
T R10002

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES PROSPECTING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

IT IS NOTIFIED that, as from 1st June next, a BRANCH SHARE REGISTER will be OPENED at the office of this Company at Nagpur. Any Shareholdings of the Company, who desire their holdings to be transferred to the Indian Register should communicate with the undersigned.

(Signed) R. C. RILEY,
Acting Agent and Manager.
C19548

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE next term will commence on the 3rd June instead of as hitherto on the 15th. Applications for admission will be received by the Undersigned up to the 10th May. Candidates must have passed either the Intermediate Science in Group D or the Preliminary Scientific. Further particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the College Office.

B. HIGHAM,
Major I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
19547

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE INSTITUTE.

DHOBIE TALAO.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the Trustees of the Institute for the rental of the Sir Shapoorji Broacha Hall of the Institute which is expected to be ready for occupation by the end of the year or early next year for Cinema shows or other similar purposes for a specified term of years. Conditions of tenure, etc., can be obtained by application to Dr. MOOS, Hon: Managing Trustee, Gowalia Tank Road, to whom offers should be forwarded under registered cover on or before the 15th May, 1924.
C19550

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of members of the Association that in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Representative Committee of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, at the Meeting held on the 25th April, 1924. it has been resolved by the Board to permit trading in New Crop Contracts with effect from 1st May, 1924, subject to new By-Laws of the Association as sanctioned by the Government of Bombay.

By order of the Board,
(Sd). H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager,
C19559

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to accord sanction under Section 3 of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act 1922 (Bombay XIV of 1922) to the By-Laws made by the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton in Bombay in supersession of the By-Laws published in Government Notification No. 4826-G, dated the 20th October, 1923, and that these By-Laws shall apply to trading in NEW CROPS for the season 1924-25 and thereafter from 1st May, 1924.

By Order of the Board,
H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager

Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 30th April, 1924.
C19560

NOTICE.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

RE: FOURTH CALL.

THE due date for the payment of the Fourth Call of Rs. 10 per Share has been extended from 1st April, 1924 to 1st May, 1924, after which date interest at nine per cent. per annum be charged.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House, Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
C19551

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S..T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to transacb the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year 1923.

To declare a dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Board,
RAMNARAIN HURNANDRAI & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th April, 1924.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1924, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 24th April, 1924, on production of share certificates.
C19553

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LTD.

WE beg to announce that we have been appointed Agents in Bombay for the above Line and have taken over the Agency from to-day.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
1st May, 1924.
C19552

NOTICE.

SEPARATION OF BOMBAY GOODS DEPOT (WADI BUNDER AND BYCULLA) FROM BOMBAY COMMERCIAL DIVISION.

FROM the 5th May, 1924, the Wadi Bunder and Byculla Goods Depots will be separated from the remainder of the Bombay Commercial division and the officer in charge of these depots will be designated Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bunder.

2. All other stations on the Bombay Commercial division, i.e., from Victoria Terminus (Bombay) to Nandgaon (inclusive) and from Kalyan to Karjat (exclusive), the Harbour Branch and the Matheran Steam Tramway, will come under the control of the Divisional Traffic Manager, Bombay, whose office will be located at Victoria Terminus.

3. Correspondence on commercial matters in connection with Wadi Bunder and Byculla goods depots, should be addressed to the Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bunder. Correspondence on commercial matters referring to all other stations on the Bombay Commercial division should be addressed to the DIVISIONAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, Victoria Terminus.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I P. Railway.
Bombay, 30th April, 1924.
C19567

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of C. I. pipes and underground Hydrants will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 7th day of July, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
De'Lisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay, No. 11.
19546

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MEEYACHAND VUCKTA, of Bombay, Lohar Hindu Inhabitant, a Chargeman in the Loco Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company at Parel, residing at Byculla, without the Fort, of Bombay, deceased for the use and benefit of his only minor son Dhuda Meeyachand and limited to the period of his minority.

Bai MENA, widow of Meeyachand Vuckta, of Bombay, Lohar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B PATEL,

The 16th day of April 1924.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19553

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ADMIRALTY AND VICE-ADMIRALTY. JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1 of 1924.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913, and having its registered office at No. 16, Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

THE S.S. "PAIVE" her tackle, apparel and furniture at present lying in No. 15 Alexandra Dock, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN the S.S. "PAIVE" her tackle, apparel, cargo, merchandise, freight and furniture which was arrested by the Sheriff of Bombay on the 25th day of April, 1924, under an order of the High Court Bombay, dated 25th day of April, 1924, has been released to-day under an order of the High Court. The claim of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ld., has been settled.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.
Attorneys for Messrs.
Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd.
C19566

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PIROJBAI, widow of Framroze Hormusji Pavri, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 25-27-31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bazar Gate Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 115 7/9 sq. yds. according to actual measurement (and 111 sq. yds. according to Collector's Bill or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under New No. 5422, New Survey No. 9248 and Cadastral No. 329 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2168 and Old Street Nos. 56-58 and New Street No. 258 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Cowasji Jamasji Bapasola, on or towards the South by the property of Maneckji Jamasji, on or towards the East by the Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1924.

F. J. JESIA, for
Messrs. Dallas & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
19564

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1335 of 1924.

DORABJI BHICAJI PATEL, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, carrying on business at Meadows Street in the name and style of D. Bhicaji, residing at Cama Street, within the Fort, on behalf of himself and all others the creditors of William Charles Smith carrying on business in the name of William Charles Smith & Company ..... Plaintiff

vs.

MATILDA, widow of William Charles Smith, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay ... Defendant

PURSUANT to the Order passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla on the 10th day of April, 1924, notice is hereby given under Order I rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code that the above suit has been filed by Dorabji Bhicaji Patel, on behalf of himself and other creditors of the estate of the late William Charles Smith, trading before his death under the name and style of William Charles Smith and Company at Marine Street, within the Fort, praying:

(a) That an account be taken of the moveable and immoveable property of the said deceased and that the same may be administered under the order and directions of this Hon'ble Court on behalf of the Plaintiff and other creditors of the deceased.

(b) That a Receiver be appointed of the said property pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit with all necessary powers for winding up the said business of the deceased and doing all acts for protecting safeguarding and collecting the said estate and that in the meanwhile an interim order in like term be passed.

(c) For the costs of this suit.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 16th day of June, 1924.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL

The 24th April, 1924.

Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
25th April, 1924.
C 19526

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4656 of 1922.

ESMAILBHAI DATUBHAI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

FAZALBHAI PEERMAHOMED and Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order, dated 19th March, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises near the Andheri Station on THURSDAY, the 1st day of May, 1924, at the hour of 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Suti land with the buildings and shawls standing thereon, situate at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of, Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1527 square yards or thereabouts bearing numbers as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area Gunthas.	Assessment.
41F	24	3	1	7½	1- 5-0.
41F	107	1/2/4	1	10½	1-10-0.
				18½	Rs. 2-14-0.

and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Road belonging to B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the West by the Bandra Ghorebunder Road on the North by the land of Shantaram Narayen Patil and on the South by the land of Nana Jaykar and being Plot No. 2 of the Scheme No. 1, for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government suti land situate at Ghorebunder Road, Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring 1440 yards or thereabouts being final Plot No. 3 of the Scheme No. 1 for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915 and bearing Entry No. 2E Survey No. 37 Pot No. and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Andheri property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the East by Andheri Station Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Wasudeo Ramchandra Jaykar and partly by the property of Jugmohandas Mansukhdas Nathubhai and on or towards the West by Ghorebunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKORDAS and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed No. 88, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
R19321

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of UPENDRANATH PURSHOTTAM VIJAYAKAR, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, widower, a Clerk in the office of the Accountant General of Bombay, residing at Matunga, without the Fort of Bombay—deceased for the use and benefit of his only minor daughter Lilibai and limited to the period of her minority.

GAJANAN NANA JAYAKAR, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 16th day of April, 1924.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19555

FIRST CLASS CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK

The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 172), says "The Teak of Rajaborari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 3in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths about 2000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs. 3/12/0 per cubic foot according to width. F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

For detailed particulars, write to:—
The MANAGER,
Rajaborari, Estate Timber Depot.,
Timarni, G.I.P. Railway

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd May at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT JAMBULWADY AND AT OLD HANUMAN LANE.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., the mortgagees herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vallabhdas Kuranji Dalal and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage, dated 17th April, 1919 between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates and times given as under.

LOT NO. 1.—Jambulwady property on THURSDAY, the 1st May, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure situate at the Jambulwadi Lane without the Fort in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 526 square yards or thereabouts situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 476, New No. 2465, Old Survey No. 12/1191, New Survey No. 2/23 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1781-1782 and Street Nos 26 and 26A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Takaswadi Lane, on or towards the South by the said Jambulwadi Lane, on or towards the West by a passage to be used in common by the Mortgagor and Lalji Panchdadji and on or towards the East by the property belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council known as the Small Causes Court Property.

LOT NO. II.—Old Hanuman Lane, property on FRIDAY, the 2nd May, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at the Old Hanuman Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 179 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 1638 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1479 and Street Nos. 13-15 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North and West by a public passage; on or towards the South by the property of Premji Pragji and on or towards the East by a sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 399 COILS BLACK ANNEALED IRON WIRE AND 200 CASES NAILS.

Under instructions from Crawford Bayley & Co., Solicitors and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 3rd May sel lby Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, 399 Coils black Annealed Iron wire. B.W.G. No. 16—each Coil 1 cwt.

The above Coils are lying at Wady Bunder Duty paid Warehouse.

100 cases—each—1cwt. counter shunk chequered head bright wire nails size 1½ by 13—B.W.G.

100 cases—each 1 cwt. counter shunk chequered head bright wire nails. Size 2 by 12—B.W.G.

The above cases are lying at Alexandra "A" Duty paid Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 17th May 1924, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises of the Dina Hotel at Mahableshwar.

All the Lots will be sold on the aforesaid date at the Dina Hotel premises at Mahableshwar.

LOT NO. 1.—DINA HOTEL.

All that piece or parcel of land with a Bungalow and out-houses and stables standing thereon situate at Mahableshwar known as "Pina Hotel" bearing the Survey No. 109 (part),—66, 67, Area 3 acres ,2 Gunthas, Akar 9-12-0.

LOT NO. 2.—AWAKALI GARDENS.

All those several pieces or parcels of land situate at Awakali in Satara District with a Bungalow standing thereon bearing Survey Nos. 39 to 57 and 56 Area 58 Acre and 35 Gunthas Varg. No. (6) (2) Akar 79-2-0.

Another piece of land bearing Survey No. 46 admeasuring about 1 Acre and 24 Gunthas.

41 Acres and 29 Gunthas.

LOT NO. 3.—Vacant piece of land at old Mahableshwar in the District of Satara bearing Survey No. 19-20 Pot No. 6 and 27 Area 46 acres and 6 Gunthas Akar 19-0-0.

LOT NO. 4.—All those several pieces or parcels of land situate at Bhilar near Panchgani in the District of Satara bearing Survey No. 26 to 29 and 33 to 39 and 59 Area 193 Acres and 38 gunthas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 1st May, 1924.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANKLI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1924, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the Mortgagee and on the account and at the risk of mortgagor Naomanbhai Mulla Abdullali Poonawalla in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th June, 1920, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Puras land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1151 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less forming part of a large piece or parcel of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191 New Nos 13531, 13692 (C/13710, 13552, 13680 and 13503 Old Survey Nos. 284, 284, and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B/3557 3F and 4 C/3550 and part of 3589 and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the East by land partly belonging to the said Nevatia Flour Mills, Ltd., and let as Plot No. 26 to Gulamalli Mulla Dossaji and partly by land belonging to the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the West and North by other property of the said Nevatia Flour Mills, Ltd., and on or towards the South by Sankli Street aforesaid and which said property is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4234 (1) and Street No. 6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

No. 35, Hummam Street Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES ETC., AT B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 8th and Friday the 9th May 1924 at 2-30 p.m. at the Railway Coy.'s Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores etc., consisting of India Rubber scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes: leather scrap, cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap, of sorts, cast steel scrap; channels iron; Old angle iron; pipes W.I. girders old; wood; locks; old sleepers; transverse; bridge work iron scrap; paints; crockery and miscellaneous other stores.

One lot of old Girders and machinery lying at Coy's Wharf Colaba may be seen before the sale by the intending purchasers as this materials will be sold at Coy.'s Stores Depot Mahalakshmi.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over, and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 5 per cent on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May, 1924.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
APOLLO ST. FORT.
PHONE No. 24065. BOMBAY.

House and Estate Agents.
Money Lenders and Contractors
No. 18 Apollo Street opp. The Imperial Bank, Fort.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY
THURSDAY THE 1st DAY OF MAY
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 1st day of May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms in No. 18 Apollo Street, Fort, opp. The Imperial Bank by order of the Mortgagee R.J. Tateil Esq. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Meherjibhoy Ardeshir Framji heir to late Mr. Ardeshir Framji Shroff (Railway Contractor- the following:—

Diamond, Emerald and pearl necklaces, bracelets, earrings, collar, turntar contg. bangles, ravifuls Purses, hoopring, mala, single diamond rings padas, saripfu, marquis collar button etc.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.—This is the golden opportunity to Parsi, Hindoo, Khoja and Bhatia families.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
MAE MURRAY
In
"JAZZMANIA"
A Photoplay of Syncopation. Splendour.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
"POLLY OF THE FOLLIES"
A 7 Reel Comedy Drama.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SATURDAY NIGHT"
Featuring BEATRICE JOY.

Cinema Majestic.

Presents

To-Night

AND

This Week only

Star Films Ltd's.

Champraj, Hada

The first and the best historical picture produced in India.

Time—Rate—As Usual.

COMING! COMING!
Exclusive to
IMPERIAL CINEMA
PATHE'S FIRST INDIAN PICTURE
Made in England
"THE INDIAN LOVE LYRICS"
A story based on the poems from the Garden of Kama.
by
LAURENCE HOPE.
Featuring
The Great Matinee Idol
OWEN NAIRES
One of England's handsomest actors.
"A STOLL PRODUCTION"
WATCH FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS
IMPERIAL.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
Novelty
CINEMA Presents TO-NIGHT
at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
The Most Thrilling & Romantic Picture
"PRITHVI-RAJ CHAVAN"
in 6 Reels
BY THE
EASTERN FILM Co. OF BARODA.
Fail Not to Enjoy
This Most Enjoyable Bill!
Comming! ? Gomming!

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
MADON PRODUCTION
"Vasant-Prabha"
in 6 Reels.
PATHE COMIC
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday
Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

April 30.

Sado Maru, Ohno, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.
Genoa Maru, Egawa, Kobe.
Jeddah, Constantine, Jeddah.
Cracovia, Nicolich, Trieste.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Shiva for Jeddah.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Zayani for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of Nagpur for Liverpool.

S S Sado Maru—The N Y Kaisha's steamer Sado Maru, 3627 tons, Captain Ohno, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Genoa Maru—The N Y Kaisha's steamer Genoa Maru, 4894 tons, Captain N Egwa, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Jeddah:—The T M Company's steamer Jeddah, 2923 tons, Captain A Constantine will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 670 pilgrims.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Cracovia, 4566 tons, Captain G Nicolich, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, April 30.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sailed.

1 Lanterfels, 3349, Karachi, 9/5 L. E. D.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 10/5, M M & Co.
3 Delta 4780 Aden, 3/5 M M & Co.
4 Mashobra, 5731 K'chi, NF, M M & Co.
6 Clan Macfarlane, 3549 Calicut, N F, J. F. and Co.
7 City of Nagpur, 6,288, K'chi, 7/5, K N Co.
9 Atlas Maru 4481 Japan N F, O S Kaisha.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste, 1/5 L Triestino.
15 Polevera, 6,014, New York, 3/5, Graham and Co.
16 Arcturus, 3,816, N Y, 4/5, Volkart Bros.
17 Piave, 4662, Barcelona, N F, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cl. Macnaughton, 3,784, N F, N F, J F and Co.
2 Mineric 2988 Calcutta 7/5 F F C & Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Busra, 2/5, M M and Co.
6 Orna 2997, Calcutta 5/5 M M & Co.
9 Massilia 3251 L'pool 8/5 Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Clearway, 2,417, Dunkirk, 8/5, T M Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chanda 3951, N F, 4/5, M M & Co.
B Tabor 2356, Aberdeen, 10/5, T M & Co.
C & R Ranee 3634 Coasting N F, T M & Co.
F Zayani 2627, N F, N F, H S S & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
N Genoa Maru, 5001, Kobe 1/5 N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B S N Co.
Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 9th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 26th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Bombay due about 30th April, Agent K N Co.
Brankson Hall, due about 4th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Hongkong due about 16th June, K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 9th May, Agent J F Co.
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lanterfels due about 26th April, Agent L Edward.
Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.
Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L Edward.
Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.

"The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is "the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc. etc.

Re 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

Bombay Office—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Oxenfels due about 31st May, Agent Edward.

EXPORTS.

April 30.

S S Mantua for London—3000 cwt myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 25 bales lamb skin Cox's Shipping Agency; 2000 cwt buffalo horns L Tharia & Sons.

S S Clearway for Dunkirk:—100 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Sagoland for Antwerp:—245 bales cotton E Spinner & Co; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Sagoland for Ghent—220 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 304 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Sagoland for Hamburg:—510 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Sagoland for Posages:—350 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Sagoland for Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Mashobra for Ghent:—110 bales cotton f p F Campbell & Co.

S S Mashobra for Middlesbrough:—1000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 1000 tons manganese ore Central India Mining Co.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—59 bales hemp S Lalji & Co.

S S Piave for Dundee:—30,000 cwt cotton seed Strauss & Co.

S S Abydon for Genoa:—800 cwt linseed K M Nathoo; 400 cwt rapeseed K M Nathoo; 350 cwt castorseed K M Nathoo; 3000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 1500 tons manganese ore K M Nathoo.

S S Polcevera for New York:—11 bales woollen carpet Cox's Shipping Agency; 4000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Massilia for Manchester:—26 bales grey cotton twist Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd; 11 cwt salep D N Marshall.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—18 cwt salep D N Marshall.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—975 bales cotton f p F F Campbell & Co; 28 bales wool f p F F Campbell & Co; 14 bales goat hair M Shariff.

S S City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—340 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton R D Tata & Co; 1000 bales myrabollams F F Campbell & Co; 1000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co; 10300 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Vaimohmad; 8000 cwt linseed oil cake N V Vaimohmad; 15015 cwt myrabollams P Mathuradas & Co.

S S Kiddrepore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—36 bales cotton Alli Bros; 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

April 30.

S S Filippo Artelli from Genoa, Agents, Marittima Italiana:—256 cases cotton goods; 133 cases vermouth; 20 cases waste silk yarn; 45 cases silk; 27 cases battons; 20 cases wine; 14 cases cotton tissue; 54 cases art silk yarn; 80 cases brass circles; 71 cases cotton embroidery; 21 cases colour; 46 casks colour; 20 bags graphite; 128 crates g cement slabs; 70 bales cotton yarn.

From Marseilles:—11 cases olive oil; 15 cases wine; 105 cases soap; 2600 packages flooring tiles; 950 bags almond.

From Leghorn:—30 cases germensilver vessels; 12 cases brass; 15 casse marble work; 511 slabs marble; 18500 pieces marble.

S S Varsova from Busrah, Agents British India S N Co Ltd:—1 bundle gold; 1999 baskets or bells wet date; 47 cases black dyes.

S S B R Soldier from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace & Co:—7450 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Azarda from Calcutta, Agents M M & Co:—6505 bags rice; 51 bags constructive store; 4956 bags cottonseed; 1550 bales gunnies bags; 178 bales old gunnis; 90 bales b twill g bags 423 bales gunnies; 100 bales h cloth; 90 bales b twill; 110 bales jute twine; 25 bales paper; 981 bales cambodia raw cotton; 100 bales cotton; 13 bundles hap twine; 20 bundles chiratta; 12 cases manilla rope; 276 bags betelnut; 102 bags dry ginger; 750 bags moist cocoanut; 15 bags indergore; 13 cases hardware; 1043 h/c tea; 43 bullchee tea; 78 chest tea; 83 jottas coir yarn.

S S Kohinoo from Tegal, Agents T Morrison & Co.—3526 bags sugar.

From Sourabaya:—15455 bags sugar; 40 drs arrachi.

From Pasaracan:—6627 bags sugar.
From Samarang:—5021 bags sugar.
From Cochin:—180 kollins hooka shell; 240 bundles coir yarn.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, April 30,

	Rs.	A.	P
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile	1	0	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1	7	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long. Cloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb	1	8	8
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb ..	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	6	9
Pehelw		..	
Diamond Chula	1	6	0
Salita :—			
Pobaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb...	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Cheek Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix per piece	7	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	7	0	0
Hindustan per piece	7	4	0
Pearl		..	
Bleached Cheek :—			
Kasturchand per piece	8	6	0
Bombay United per piece ..	8	4	0
Black Cheek			
Textile per piece			
E D Rachael			
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustani	13	0	0

BACK PAINS

MOST OFTEN INDICATE NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

Many men, and women too, in the Far East are victims to nervous exhaustion, brought on by climatic influences and other causes. The chief symptoms are pains in the back and loins, headaches, nervous depression, fickle appetite, weak digestion, a general sense of enfeeblement, inefficiency and premature old age.

To try to overcome this condition by means of alcoholic stimulants is erroneous in the extreme; what is needed is new, rich, red blood which will revitalise the nerves and all the organs of the body. To supply this need there is nothing equal to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the blood and nerve tonic with over thirty years' world-wide reputation.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only purify and enrich the blood, but they rapidly make new blood which revitalizes the whole system.

For women as well as men they are equally beneficial, being a proved remedy for anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, skin troubles and the special ailments of the weaker sex. Medicine vendors everywhere sell them, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Begin to build up your own strength to-day with

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

COCOGEM

WHAT IS FREE FATTY ACID

Free Fatty Acid content of oils and fats is Nature's method of expressing lack of purity.

Absolutely pure oils and fats, as produced by Nature, contain practically no free fatty acid. But common bazaar oils, ghees, butters and animal fats when analysed often show from 1.0 per cent to 10.0 per cent free fatty acid thus indicating deterioration, and unclean methods of production.

The Chemical Analyser to Bombay Government reports that Cocogem has 00.05 per cent acidity clearly showing purity, freedom from rancidity and cleanliness in manufacture.

Candid Critics Commend Cocogem.

Sole Distributors for Bombay (excluding Sindh):—

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,

227, Frere Road, Fort,

Bombay.

(6)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

The depression near Port Blair yesterday has moved in north westerly direction and probably developed into a storm with centre about two hundred miles west of Table Island. The disturbance in the north is passing eastwards after causing local rain in Kashmir with a few falls in North Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Bengal, while a few falls occurred in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Bhubri one inch and a half inches; Barisal one inch; Hazaribagh, Naya Dumka, Srinagar, a half.

Forecast.—Increase in Burma and decrease in Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 29th April 1924.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.726	in.
Temperature of Air	85.5	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.0	"
Dew Point	75.3	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	72.%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	91.9	"
Minimum	97.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW. ENE. WNW, NNW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	163	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Apl.	h. m.	ft, in	Apl.	h	ft in
W.	30	9 20	26 0	30	3 16	17 2
		21 31	26 0		15 15	18 10
	May			May		
Th.	1	10 3	26 8	1	3 51	17 2
		22 7	26 9		15 56	18 2
F.	2	10 43	27 2	2	4 19	16 9
		22 41	26 9		16 35	18 2
Sat.	3	9 10	27 4	3	8 26	19
		12 34	29 7		20 24	18
Sun.	4	11 52	27 9	4	5 18	16 2
		7 10	24 8		17 43	18 9
M.	5	12 24	27 9	5	5 46	16 1
					18 18	18 11
Tu.	6	0 9	26 3	6	6 16	16 3
		12 53	27 7		18 51	18 2

COMMERCIAL.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

The cotton news last week was chiefly statistical. The final Census report on ginning indicated a crop of 10,159,498 "running" bales of 498 lbs. gross weight, writes Mr. Theo. H. Price, in "Commerce and Finance."

Conpining this estimate with the Census figures of domestic consumption and stocks as of February 29, 1924, and the carry over in the U. S. July 21, 1923 we get the following result:

	(In thousands of "running" bales)	
Crop as per ginners' report		10,159
On plantations and in private warehouses July 31, 1923, as per census	60	
Mill stocks, Feb. 29, 1924	1,492	
Warehouse and compress stocks, Feb. 29, 1924	2,452	
	3,944	
Mill stocks, July 31, 1923 977		
Warehouse and compress stocks July, 31, 1923 868	1,845	
Increase	2,099	
U. S. consumption to Feb. 29, 1924	3,410	
U. S. exports to Feb 29, 1924	4,302	
Brought into sight to Feb. 29, 1924	9,811	
To come into sight after Feb. 29, 1924	408	
Total	10,219	10,219

From the same data the following hypothetical statement of the cotton left in the U.S. at the end of February and its disposition is deduced.

	(In thousands of "running bales)	
Stocks in warehouses and compresses Feb 29 1924.		2,452
Stocks in mills, Feb. 29, 1924		1,492
		3,944
To come into sight after Feb. 29, 1924, as above		408
Total supply in U. S. Feb. 29 1924		4,352
Deduct:		
U. S. consumption 5 mos. to July 31, 1924 at 475,000 bales per month	2,375	
Mills stocks end of season, minimum	500	
Warehouses and compress stocks July 31, 1924	277	
Exports, Feb. 29 to July 31, 1924	1,900	4,352

Leaving elsewhere in U.S.A. nothing

This calculation assumes the absolute correctness of the Census count as well as mill and warehouse stocks as of July 31st that are absurdly and impossibly small. It is therefore entirely probable that a substantial entry "to balance distribution" will be necessary when the season's account is finally made up. If not, America will be confronted by an absolute and unprecedented exhaustion of its cotton supply on the 1st of August and our mills will have to shut down until the new crop becomes available.

Because a minus quantity can never be an actuality and the condition thus foreshadowed is commercially inconceivable I have preferred to assume that history would repeat itself and that the high prices that are a logical inference from the statistics would bring out enough of the invisible and uncountable reserve of cotton in the country to keep the mills running and prevent the dispersion of their operatives.

This assumption is abundantly justified by the fact that in the 18d years ending July 31, 1923, the Census has added a total of over 4,800,000 bales to the ascertained supply "to balance distribution." But if I should be wrong and this year's supply does not exceed the total indicated by the Census figures thus far published, then the situation confronting the textile industry is indeed serious and the curtailment already reported is entirely inadequate in the emergency.

Meantime and while the trade is making up its mind as to the outcome crop preparations are being retarded by the rainy and unseasonably cold weather that has been reported throughout the South for the last two or three weeks.

There seems to be no doubt that the season is very backward and that the cotton varieties that is in prospect during August and September will be rendered more acute by the delay already encountered. Sales of forward years in the Atlantic States are also under expectations as well as last year's record and this is another reason why the crop may be slow in maturing.

But as against these very bullish factors there is to be considered and weighed the widely advertised dullness of the cotton goods trade. The word "weighed" is used advisedly for there is some incongruity between the admitted activity of the retail stores and the lack of demand which the mills and their commission houses report. There is no doubt that retailers are buying from hand to mouth, for the promptitude with which they can get their purchases delivered and shipped makes it practicable for them to get along with small stocks. But there is also some reason for believing that in the aggregate their purchases are as large as last year and that the real grievance of the manufacturers is that they are being compelled to carry goods longer than usual.

In any case the manufacturers are injuring their own market by their vociferous pessimism and some retailers are quoted as saying that they would buy more freely if the wholesalers were less insistent in their predictions of lower prices.

The outlook in Europe is more encouraging. There is good reason to hope that the reparation question is approaching a settlement and money is much easier all over the world.

The indications favour an excellent summer business in this country and if extraneous conditions and statistics count for anything the alleged depression in the cotton goods trade should soon be a thing of the past.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 30.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 13/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 449.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 490.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 430.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 328.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.38½.
London—Paris Frcs. 67.85.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 89.
London—Rome Liras 98.

FUNDS OF EXCHANGE—

	London, April 29.
Tele Transfers	1/4 13/16 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 4-14-1 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 Steady

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 30. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 23/32
Bank Demand	1/4 23/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5
Fcs. Demand	430
American Dollars	328
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	230
Japan	
Singapore	167 1/2

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, April 29.
Stockholm	16.68
Christiania	31.73
Amsterdam	211.72
Switzerland	24.63
Belgium	79.87
Athens	Yesterdays 220.50

London, April. 29

Exchange on London in Paris	67.95
" Germany	18450,000,000.000.
" Italy	98.02

New York, April 29

Demand Bills	4.38.37.

WAR LOANS.

London, April. 29.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 88
Victory Bonds 4 %	92 5/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 7/8
Consols 2 1/2%	56 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	46 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	56

DISCOUNTS.

London, April. 29.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/8
" 5 per cent Rentes	26 1/2

BULLION

BOMBAY, April 30.

Bar gold ready Rs. 25/9/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/9/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/8/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/10.

London, April 29.

Bar gold ready £4/14/1.
Silver ready d. 33.
Silver forward d. 33.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. Continent bought, America and China sold.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, April 30.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84-12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs 97/9
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/12.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1925 Rs. 102-14.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1928 Rs. 104-4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101-10.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs- 103-8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/8
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108-6
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-8.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 30.

To-day Reuter reported 1 point lower to 10 points up in old crops and 10 to 17 points higher in new crops in New York futures. The market opened steady, but at the close eased on long liquidation and Wall St. selling. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 10 points up. The advance was due to scattered buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Nordon and Co. cable under date 29th instant as follows:—

"Some buying of new crop on account of unfavourable weather."

Although a small advance was reported in America the Merwari Bazar opened easier at Re. 568 i.e. Re. 1 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Sirons and jobbers were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 564. Buying by Bull operators and Commission Houses raised the values to Rs. 569 and the market closed at Rs. 568½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 567 and going down to Rs. 566 on some scattered selling closed at Rs. 566½ easy.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 552½ and gave way to Rs. 549½ on selling by Commission and Exporting Houses, but again improved to Rs. 552½ on general buying and closed at Rs. 551. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 554½ and dropped to Rs. 553 on scattered selling. On buying by Exporters and Commission Houses the market advanced to Rs. 556 and closed at Rs. 555. F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 521 and Rs. 523 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand was good. About 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

To-day nothing was tendered against Broach Contracts, total tenders upto date being 400 bales only i.e. 200 bales Navsari, 100 bales Punjab-American and 100 bales Kadi-Viramgaon.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 30. 6—30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	566 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May	522
Fully Good Bengal	July	524
Fine Oomra	May	547
Fine Oomra	July	551 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description, Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good,
M. G. Bengal and Sindh			
Punjab	560	545	530 615
M. G. Oomra No. 3	570	560	545
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	600	590	575
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	585	575	560
M. G. Broach	595	588	578 568
M. G. Mathia	580	560	535
M. G. Khandesh	565	555	540

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Apr 30.

Fully Good Broach April/May	568.
" " Bengal May	526
" " " July	529
Fine Oomra May	555
" " July	551
Good Southerns May/June	583

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, April 30.

New York Market 29th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m. (Prices known in Liverpool)	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29 45	May			29.44	+01
27.75	July	27.75	28,13+38	27.85	+10
24.15	Oct.	24.52+37		24.25	+10
23.53	Dec.			23.70	+17

Telegraphic market advices:—

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, April 30.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 400, Alliance 80, Apollo 21/4, Bombay Cotton 520, Bombay Dyeing 685, Century 353/12, Central India 463/12, Colaba Land 175, Crescent 226-4, Edward Sassoon 197/8, Fazulbhoy 822/8, Indian Bleaching 377/8, Indore Malwa 1,035, Kohinoor 258/12, Madhowji 295/, Mathuradas 295 New Great 342/8, New City 265, Pearls 505, Phoenix 452/8, Premier 98/12, Shapurji 275, Sholapur 12,700, Simplex 242/8, Standard 1,500, Swadeshi 503/12, Tata Mill 245.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 460, Alcock 182/8, B Burma 285, B Burma N I 61/4, Bt Burma Pet 5/8, B Tramway 85/10, Bombay Steam 85, Bundi Cement 8 xd, Katni Ord 71/4, Katni Defd. 180, New India Insur. 12/12, Shivrajpur 33/4, Tata Iron Ord. 25, Tata Iron Defd. 87/8, Tata Hydro 747/8, Scindia Steam 6.

BANKS.

Imperial 1,395, Imperial 356/4, India 83, Central 25, Eastern 76 xd.

London, April 29

Consols 2 1/2 per cent,	
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	
Rentes 3 Per cent	54
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33
" 2 months hence	33

Closing Tone of Silver—China bought and sold. Continent bought Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.	
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
Interest 7 days Market loans	2 1/2

July highest 28.27, lowest 27.09, range 18 points. Scattered long liquidation. Wall St selling. Small market.

Liverpool market 29th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close
17.04	May	17.09+05	16.98—06	17.06+02	
16 42	July	16.44+02	16.39—03	16 47+04	
14.16	Oct.			14.26+1	
13.54	Jan.	13.48—06		13.64+10	
13.43	Mar.			13.52+09	
	Egyptian				
21.30	July			21 35+05	
18.75	Nov.			18.80+05	

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 250,000. Light to moderate rains in Vicksburg, New Orleans and Sanantonio Districts. Daily Official reports:—Entire belt partly cloudy, slightly cooler. Western belt, the days are fairly warm, nights a shade too cool. Market declined in the morning on long liquidation.

(2- American cross rate 4.39. May highest 17.16, lowest 16.93, range .23 points.

(3) End of month calling. Local traders selling. Heavy rains in Mississippi valley, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

	Liverpool, April. 29. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. Liverpool	May 17.06— 2
M.U.G.O.C.	July 16.47— 5
	Oct. 14.26—10
	Jan. 13.64—10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Months	Liverpool. April, 29. To-day's price
April	—
May	17.07+.3
June	—
July	16.46+.4
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.19+.3
Nov.	—
December	—
January	13.57+.3
Feb.	—
Mar.	13.48+.5
April	—
Egyptians—July	21.35
November	18.87

	Liverpool, April. 29. Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	100

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—
Mid. Americans Spot moderate demand 17.71
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels .. 23.25

New York 11 a.m.	May	29.60
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	28.07
	Oct	24.43
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May.	29.63
	July	27.74

New York, April 29

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" " to Continent	17,000

Futures at New York		
" " "	May	29.44—04
" " "	July	27.85—10
" " "	October	24.25—.08
" " "	Dec.	23.70—.17
Spot Cotton at New York		29.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		29.75
Futures " "	May	29.32—.04
" " "	July	27.52+.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		16 1/8
Silver foreign mined		64 3/8

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 29. To-day's Price

Months	
April	17 25+01
May	17 06+02
June	16 87+04
July	16 47+05
August	15 69+05
September	14.93+10
October	14.26+10
November	13.92+09
December	13.70+10
January	13.64+10
February	13.64+10
March	13.52+09
April	13.47+09

Barely Steady.

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April. 26

M.G. Bengal Good		14.20
" "	Fully Good	14.60
" "	Fine	12.90
No. 1 Oomra Good		14.70
" "	Fully Good	12.10
" "	Fine	12.60
M. G. Broach, Good		13.35
" "	Fully Good	13.75
" "	Fine	14.75
M. G. Scinde, Good		11.10
" "	Fully Good	11.50
" "	Fine	11.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, April. 29. To-days price.

Months.	
April	21.83+08
May	21.73+03
June	21 55+05
July	21 35+05
Aug.	20 95+05
Sept.	20 25+10
Oct.	19 25+05
Nov	18 80+05
December	18 65+05
January	18 50
Feb	18 40
Mar	18 40
Apl	18 40

AMERCAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

New York, April, 29. To-day's Prices

Futures at New York.	May	29.44— 9
	July	27.85—10
	Oct.	24.25— 8
	Dec.	23.70—17

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	12 3/4

Tone:—Slow

SHARE BAZAR.

BOMBAY, APRIL 28.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C
Ahmedabad Advance	400		400
Bombay Cotton	520		520
Bombay Spinning	69-92-12-85	87-8-685	682-8
Century	356-4-55	56-4-355	351-4
Nagpur	460-62-8-61-4	58-12-457-8	60-458-12
Calcutta	180-76-4	76-177-8	77-8-175
Crescent Ex-divi.	23-4-23-12	23-12-222-8	225
Indore ex-divi.	376-4-78	76-4-375	375
Kohinoor	104-8		1042-8
New Great	356-8-50	45-342-8	37-8-341-4
Pearl ex-divi.	507-8-7-6-4	565	505
Phoenix	445		445
Ruscombs	345-40-50-45	340	30-300
Shrapur	246-8-40-41-4	237-8	236-4
Swan ex-divi.	750		750
Swadesh	497-8 505	6-4-505	2-8-500
Pahazi	290		290
Fazal	820-27-8	827-8	30-832-8
Mathuradas	295		295
Tata Mill	245		245
Globe	60		60
Mysore	112-8		112-8
Andhravji	258-12		261-4
Finlay ex-divi.	540		540
Gokak	103-12		103-12
Edward Sassoon	200		200
Myre Sassoon	142-8		142-8
Alcock	182-8		182-8
Bombay Burma Old	282-8		282-8
Bombay Elec. Trans	85		85
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	85		85
Bundi Cement	8		8
Central E. Mining	22-8		22-8
Indian Cement	50		50
Katni Cement Ordy	71-4		71-4
Shivrajpur	23-4		33-4
Tata Steel Ordy.	25		25
Tata Steel Defd	86-4-87-8	87-8	86-4

WHEAT.

London, April 29.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—60 lbs. A/M Sellers	43/3
BARLETTA (CONSO)—62 1/2 lbs. A/M Sellers	42/3
AUSTRALIAN A/M Sellers	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY A/M Sellers	30/9

Wheat Cheek, White Karachi A/M sellers 46

Wheat Saut Red, Karachi 45 A/M sellers.

Wheat, Cargo, Rosario Santa Fe 64 lbs. 44/6 paid for April shipment to France.

Tone—Steady.

LINSEED.

London, April. 29.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Delivery	£ 19 1/16

Demand is very poor. Fully Steady

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
April sellers	£ 36/3/—
May/Aug Delivery Buyers	£ 30/3/—

LONDON, April 29.

Business was done today in Linseed Calcutta at £19 1/8 for April-May shipment to Hull.

Linseed La Plata Argentine at £17/8/9 for April-May shipment to Hull.

Rapeseed Toria for May afloat to Rotterdam.

Rapeseed Toria from Calcutta to Rotterdam at £17 for April/May shipment.

Rapeseed, Delhi Loal Brown at £15 1 for April/May shipment to Rotterdam.

Castorseed, Bombay at £24 for April/May shipment to Antwerp. Barley Indian Parcels at 31/3 afloat.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 29.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
May Sellers	26
July Sellers	23/3
July-Sept Sellers	23
Fine White Java C & F Bombay	
July-Sept Sellers	23/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers	23/4

Tone—Offering lower but without resulting in any business.

METALS

London, April 29

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B	£ 63 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 85—
Yellow Metal	£ 8—
Hard Spelter	£ 29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/4

BRASS

Bombay, April 30.

		Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English		3/4	65	8	0
Do.		1	65	8	0
Do		1 1/4	65	8	0
Do		1 1/2	65	8	0
Do		1 3/4	65	8	0
Do		2	65	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 30.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	71	8	0
Copper	1/	71	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	71	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	71	8	0
Copper	2/	71	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		79	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		63	0	0
" " 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64	8	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		71	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		73	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, April. 30

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p
Kilachand	No.	14 1/2	1	0	6
Do.	No.	20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai	No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
David	No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas	No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara	No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light house	No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	No.	40-1	1	13	3
Do.	No.	42-2	1	15	0
Do.	No.	20	1	2	9
Do.	No.	32	1	9	3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April, 30

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April. 29, 1924.

Cotton	9800 Bales.
Wheat	26680 Cwts.
Linseed	21801 "
Rape, etc.	6121 "
Gingellyseed	1252 "
Poppyseed	3918
Groundnuts	927 "
Castorseed	9983 "
Rice	32764 "
Myrabollams	1496 "
Cottonseed	4470 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	3673 "
Juwar	2541 "
Masur	Nil
Batley	235
Bajri	1341 "
Coal	1068 tons

LONDON, April 29.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed with poor request at £ 17 7/6 paid for April-May

Cottonseed, Bombay, closed easier at £9 7/6 quoted for A. M. inactive.

Cakeseed Bombay closed easier at £23 5 paid for April-May shipment to Antwerp.

Tone of Linseed Quiet.
Tone of Cottonseed Quiet.
Tone of Linseed Oil Steady.
Tone of Wheat Firm.
Tone of Rice Quiet.

LONDON, April 29.

In the 3rd series of East Indian Wool sales total offerings were 22,300 bales.

Sales opened with good attendance. But American was less in evidence in competition. Compared with March rates, mediums were par to 5 pc. cent. easier, and greys were fully 5 pc. cents. lower. Best whites were neglected, but best yellow were firm.

LONDON, April 29.

Standard Tea Company of Ceylon have declared a dividend of 12 per cent. and bonus of 16 per cent. making a total of 50 per cent. for the year.

"Dalijan Tea" have declared a dividend of for the year of 40 per cent. and propose to create 30,000 new pound shares by capitalising a portion of undivided profits and will distribute 17,500 of these new shares among the holders of existing shares.

MILL STORES

April 30.

Quotations are:—
Jeans Rs. 1-13-6.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-7
Circular banding Rs. 2-8-0
Card bandings Rs. 21-6-0
Roller Cloth Rs. 8-8-0
Sizing flannel Rs. 4.
Weft grates Rs. 20.
Card cans Rs. 3/12/0.
Head Elastic Rs. 23.
Slubbings Rs. 24.
Rovings Rs. 23.
Ring Rabbeth Rs. 10.
Weft pirns Rs. 7.
Warpers Rs. 70.

CHEMICALS

Quotations are:—
Epsom Salt Rs. 4-4-0.
Aniline Salt Re. 0-10-6
Glauber Salt Rs. 4.
Brown Sugar lead Rs. 39
Litharge Rs. 38.
Caustic Soda Rs. 22
Hydrosulphide Soda Rs. 1-6-0.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 24.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 40.
Perrina Rs. 17.
Dextrine Rs. 20-4-0.
Sago Flour Rs. 14-8-0.
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0-3-6.

COLOUR.

Quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per paste Lunger Rs. 92
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 80
Alizarine 20 per cent I P Rs. 86
Congo Red Rs. 1-12-0.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-10-0.
Methyl Violet Rs. 4.
Victoria Blue Rs. 4-8-0.
Sulphur Black Re. 0-12-0
Turpurine Benzo Rs. 3.
Turpurine-Delta Rs. 4.
Malachite Green Rs. 3-8-0.
Magenta Xls Rs. 5.
Hemetine Xls. Rs. 1-8-0.
Indenphrene Blue Rs. 4-4-0.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8.
Fast Red Rs. 5.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for the Mahomedan Urban constituency.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 2.

B.P.C.C. Special Meeting, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 3.

The s.s. "Delta" with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 1 (Thu.) sunrise 6h. 11m. sunset 7h. 1m.
May 2 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h. 1m.
May 3 (Sat.) sunrise 6h. 10m., Sunset 7h. 1m.
May 4 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 2m.
May 5 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 9m, Sunset 7h 2m.
May 6 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 9m; Sunset 7h 2m.
May 7 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 8m; Sunset 7h 3m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I s.s. "Manela" which left here on the 4th instant arrived at London on the 22th instant.

The B. I. s.s. "Matiana" which left here on the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 2 a.m. on the 30th instant

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Genoa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 30th April, 1924.

LADY HARDINGE P. O.

With effect from the 1st May, 1924, the Lady Hardinge Road Post and Telegraph Office will be open for business with the public from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. instead of from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p. m. as at present.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office (3rd floor) Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

SALE OF KHADDAR.

The retail sale of genuine handspun and handwoven Khadi begins to-day (Thursday) at the corner of Kalbadev Road (opposite Bachoobhai Agarwal Lane), where the Gujarat Prantic Samiti Khadi Bhandar, Bombay, has opened their new premises.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha Swami Shraddhanandji will lecture on "Hindu Sangathan and Shuddhi" at Marwadi Vidyalaya to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

VADNAGARA NAGAR CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Vadnagara Nagar persons will be held on Sunday next the 4th inst. at 5 p. m. (S. T.) when resolution will be submitted to the meeting proposing to appoint an Executive Committee for taking steps to organise a conference of the said caste on. All members of the Vadnagara Nagar Brahman Caste (Grahastha and Vaidic) are invited to take part in the meeting.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF A BANDRA SCHOOL.

Sunday, the 27th ultimo, was a gala day to the children of S. Sebastian Regis Missionary Village School, Chapel Road, Bandra, the occasion being the prize distribution under the presidency of Mr. Ignatius DeMonte. The children went through a short programme consisting of songs, etc. The school report was read by Mr. J. C. DePenha, Hon. Secretary, and after this prizes were distributed. At the conclusion of prize distribution Mr. Ignatius DeMonte addressed the school children.

DISCOURSE ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

The Asst. Secretary to the Bombay Millowners' Association writes:—

"On the invitation of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association Mr. A. G. Clow, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, addressed the members of the Association on Monday, the 28th ultimo on the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Rules proposed thereunder. During the course of a very interesting address, Mr. Clow gave a very lucid explanation of the Act itself and the procedure which would need to be followed after an accident occurred. Mr. Clow also answered a number of questions relating to the practical difficulties at the close."

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 17th week of 1924, i. e. the week ending 26th April 1924, the total mortality 751 was 5 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 31.49. These figures compare favourably with those for the 17th week of 1923 when the mortality was 913 and death-rate 38.91 and with those for the corresponding week during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 1,129 and death-rate 52.53.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 3 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 268 as against 3 and 265 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 152 were among infants under one year of age; 35 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 106 attacks and 66 deaths.

Plague caused 26 attacks and 23 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 334 as against 370 for the 17th week of 1923 and 354 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

TUESDAY'S RETURNS.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 29th April 1924 to 6 a.m. of 30th April 1924.

Smallpox 16 attacks (including 1 imported case from Ratnagiri) and 6 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil and 1 death; Influenza 1 attack and 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 102; total mortality this day last year 121.

LORRY COLLIDES WITH TRAM.

On Wednesday at about 11 a.m. a trailer tram car No. 299-300 was passing along Kalbadevi Road towards Pydhonie when Motor Lorry No. 963 came from the opposite direction and collided with the tram car. The impact caused a terrific shaking to the passengers in the tram car but save a slight damage to the car fortunately no passenger was injured. The Motor Lorry driver did not stop the car but slipped away taking advantage of the confusion.

Sir Edward Maclagan was entertained to a farewell dinner by the members of the Punjab Club when about seventy members were present.—A. P.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SEQUEL TO STABBING OF WIFE.

HUSBAND SENT TO MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Vasanji Haridas, a Bhatia of 25 was ordered by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate to be sent to the Ahmedabad Mental Hospital for detention.

It will be remembered that Vasanji Haridas was charged some days ago before Mr. P. L. Thackar, with the murder of his wife, Sadoobai, on the 1st March last by stabbing her a full report of which has already appeared in this paper.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT FOR RASH DRIVING.

Inspector Kent placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Suraag Nasiruddin, a Taxi driver for rash and negligent driving.

The facts of the case are that at about 9-45 p.m. on the 16th April the accused was driving his taxi along Queen's Road and when opposite the Marine Lines station he knocked down Gangadhar Dogri. The injured man was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries the next morning. The Magistrate in convicting the accused said that according to the accused's own admission he was driving at the rate of 20 miles an hour, though he pleaded not guilty to the charge of rash driving. Queen's Road was fairly clear of traffic at that hour but motor drivers had to drive cautiously when passing railway stations. The accused had one previous conviction for a similar offence and His Worship considered an exemplary punishment was called for in this case, and instead of the usual fine sentenced the driver to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months.

CONVICTED OF SOLICITING.

On Friday the 25th instant, Sergeant Raymond placed one Chandribai before Mr. P. [illegible] on a charge of soliciting [illegible].

Mr. Crisp the pleader for the accused raised a preliminary law point regarding the question of illegal arrest. He contended that the arrest of the accused being unwarranted was being contrary to the provisions of Section 151 of the Prosecution Act, the accused was not properly before the Court and that the trial could not be proceeded with. The said section according to Section 156 of the Cr. Pr. Code, which laid down the conditions regulating for the initiation of proceedings, there were three ways by which a Court could be seized of a case viz: (a) on a complaint, (b) on a police report and (3) on information received from a private individual who had been committed. He submitted that in this case there was no complaint and there was no police report. In view of section 157 of the Cr. Pr. Code, the "police report" referred to a matter in which the police has authority to investigate and to report and not to send cases report. He also drew the attention of the Magistrate to the definition of complaint which expressly excluded the report of a police officer. The Court, he said that the present case did not come in any of the conditions of section 190, and that the trial could not be proceeded with as the proceedings were void ab initio. He further submitted that if it were not otherwise advised proceedure would be set at nought. Giving a concrete instance the pleader asked what the position would be in such a case if instead of a complainant filing information in a Court and getting the accused to Court on a summons, he were to seize the accused and bring him before the Court and ask the Court to try him. Would the Court in that case say that the Court is not concerned as to how the accused was brought before the Court and that the trial could proceed?

The Magistrate held that there was a complaint before him within the meaning of section 4 (h) of the Code and that the trial could be proceeded with.

The case was gone into and the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

DISHONEST SERVANT CONVICTED.

Mr. Umar Sobani, appeared before Mr. P. L. Thackar, Bandra Presidency Magistrate, and charged his servant Abdul Ahmad Izadbux with theft, when deputy Inspector Acharekar prosecuted.

The facts of the case are that the complainant on the 26th ultimo gave the accused Rs. 10 to buy two kids. He took the amount and absconded. On looking through the cupboards the complainant found that ten gold buttons and wearing apparel worth Rs. 193 were missing. He also learnt that the accused was at the Khilafat office at about 11-30 p.m. on that day. The accused was subsequently arrested and admitted having received Rs. 10 to purchase kids but as he was hungry he had spent a little of the amount on food, but denied the charge of theft.

On the evidence the Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or, in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was paid Rs. 175 was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

The case of defamation in which Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddic Khatri figures as the complainant came up for hearing before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum Police Court.

Cross examined by Rao Bahadur Setalvad, counsel for the defence, Manammud Alum, manager of Khilafat Press, said that he has been the manager since June 1923. Mr. Abdul Gani was the manager, keeper, printer, publisher and chief editor of the Khilafat paper in 1922. He is now in Yeroda jail. Mr. Khatri was the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee in June 1923 when he joined the Press. He supplied funds to the Press on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee, and witness was paid out of those funds. The keeper of the Press and not the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee had power to appoint and dismiss men in the Press. The keeper was appointed by the Khilafat Committee and not by the Secretary who had only a voice in the appointment as a member entitled to vote.

Examined by Mr. S. G. Welinkar counsel for the prosecution, witness stated that there were six Secretaries out of whom three were in jail. Maulana Shaukat Ali was the chief Propaganda Secretary and the paper was a part of the propaganda work.

The case was postponed to the 8th May for taking the evidence of Abdul Gani now in Yeroda jail.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND FALSE REPRESENTATION.

Cheating and false representation were the charges brought against Babu Rao Anand Rao Pathare and Narayan Rao Anant Bhide at Girgaum Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

Mr. Manker, police prosecutor, in conducting the prosecution, put the case in this wise. The complainant Shantaram Janardhan Kotkar and his brother are joint proprietors of a cloth shop known as "D. Swami Stores" located on Girgaum road. On the 23rd March, accused No 1 went to the shop with another and desired to purchase some laced lugdis required for a marriage. He also represented that he was the owner of a house and an oil mill. As the cloths needed by the accused were not available at the shop, it was arranged that they were to be obtained from elsewhere. In the evening both the accused came to the shop and 25 cloths were taken to the house of accused No. 1 who promised to pay for them in a day or two. Even after repeated visits by the salesman to the residence of accused No. 1, neither the cloths nor the cost of the same could be had from him. Enquiries made at Thana went to prove that there was no marriage at the house of Olekar for which the accused had represented he wanted the cloths. Complaint was then made to the police.

Dattatraya Ramachandra Godbole, Salesman at D. Swami Stores, while corroborating the facts of the complainant, stated that accused No. 1 came to the shop with one Prabhaker and that the accused told him on the third occasion he visited him that he would pay after returning from Thana. On his return he gave back 8 pieces worth about Rs. 350 and signed a memo for the remaining 17 pieces retained by him.

The police constable who arrested the accused deposed to the effect that a letter was found with accused No. 2 addressed to him by accused No. 1 asking him to sell the cloths, retaining about 6, and bring him the sale money. He also enquired at Thana but could not find Ramachandra Olekar but came across one Gajanand Balkrishna Olekar who denied having ordered any cloths through accused No. 1.

Accused No. 1 in pleading not guilty to the charge maintained that one Prabhakar whom he knew since four months, introduced him to the stores and said that the cloths could be paid for after 11 or 15 days. It is not true that he represented that a wedding was to take place at Thana. He had written to accused No. 2 to sell the cloths with the intention of paying off the complainant.

Accused No. 2 deposed that on the day in question he accompanied No. 1 to the shop of the complainant but stayed outside. The clothes were given to him by accused No. 1 for sale. He retained them for only one day and returned them to Prabhakar the next day in the presence of accused No. 1. He was dealing in cloths four or five months back but is now working as a commission agent.

The case stands adjourned to the 14th.

SUCCESSFUL TRAMWAY PROSECUTION.

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Rasulbhoy Kaderji was charged with assaulting a tram conductor on duty.

The case, which was instituted at the instance of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., is that on the 22nd at about 2 p.m. he was on duty in a tram car proceeding from the Museum to Tardeo. The accused boarded the car at Golpitha Junction and finding his way to an empty seat barred by the conductor owing to the rush assaulted him.

The accused who first denied the charge admitted his offence after the evidence was recorded and prayed for mercy. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or, in default, 10 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. B.J. Dhondi appeared for the Tramway Company.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. W. N. Smith reports to the police that his office, situate at Dongal Road Ballard Pier, was broken between the 26th and 28th April and one revolver with 25 rounds of ammunition, eight gold watches, thirty-two nickel watches and a black suit collectively valued at Rs. 1,452 were stolen.

Ratanji Ranchor a dhobi, residing at 4th Marine Street, reports that he saw all his jewellery safe in his cup-board on the 26th April. On the evening of the 29th when he opened the cup-board he found that jewellery valued at Rs. 694 was stolen.

KARNATAKA SAHITYA PARISHAD.

The tenth Literary Conference of the Karanataka Sahitya Parishad (the Kannada Academy) will be held at Kolar on the 16th 17th and 18th May, 1924 under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Mr. H. Krishna Sastri, Government Epygigaphist for India. All lovers of Kannada language and literature are cordially invited. Further information as to accommodation, etc., may be had from Mr. Srinivasacharior Secretary, Kannada Literary Conference Reception Committee, Kolar.

THE RATODERO CASE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI. April 30.

Charges have been framed under Section 295 I.P.C. by the District Magistrate of Larkana against all the accused in the Ratodero Case in which some Arya Samaj boys are alleged to have desecrated the Holy Quran in the Arya Samaj Office. Mr. Pahlajani, Deputy President of the Bombay Council has been engaged to defend the Arya Samaj Boys. The case has been exciting the interest of both the Hindus and Mussalmans.

CONFERENCE OF EDUCATIONISTS AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI. April 30.

A conference of Educationists was held at Karachi by the acting Director of Public Instruction to discuss the rules framed under the Bombay Education Act. The Conference adopted a number of modifications to the rules regarding the appointment of chief administrative officers, their powers and pay, obligatory duty of local authority to appoint necessary inspecting and supervising staff and contribution by Government towards their upkeep, headmasters' allowances and selection of books. The Conference also agreed to several other modifications.

SIR E. MACLAGAN'S PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 30.

The tour programme of His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab is published today. According to it, His Excellency the Governor will leave Lahore for the last time by special train at 5-45 p.m. on Tuesday, the 6th May and will arrive at Dehra Dun on the morning of 7th May, leaving Dehra Dun on the evening of Sunday the 11th May. His Excellency will arrive at Kalka the next morning and will halt at Gaura from the 13th to 15th May Leaving Gaura on Friday, the 16th, His Excellency the Governor will arrive Simla the same afternoon. Owing to hot weather there will be no formal public departure from Lahore. Letters, etc. should be addressed to Governor's Camp, Punjab, without addition of any post town.

The Reception Committee of the Sindh Student Convention has resolved to invite Mr. C. F. Andrews to preside at the Students Conference.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

PERSONAL ALLOWANCE FOR MUNICIPAL ASSESSOR.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding. The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner of Police forwarding a list showing charitable and benevolent institutions, together with Government properties, which were charged a particular rate, namely equal to the tax at 31 per cent on rateable value on the portions used as residences and on those portions used for charitable purposes a compounded rate was charged. In this the Commission stable at Norland Road was included.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram objected to the stables being included in the list as he thought it would be bitter to charge it the ordinary rate.

Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy said as the number of horses varied every day it was more convenient to charge them according to the number of horses. This practice was introduced by the Standing Committee, although the owner preferred the ordinary method.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee objected to the Commission stable being included in the list of charitable institutions, as it was neither charitable, nor benevolent, nor religious.

In the end, after some further discussion, the Committee approved of the Commissioner's suggestion.

The Commissioner had written to the Committee that as they had approved of the contracts entered into by him for the rights of collecting fees from hawkers of vegetables etc. being determined, he had now arranged to collect the fees departmentally. He had engaged a temporary staff costing an additional expenditure of Rs. 7,750 up to 28-2-1925.

The proposals were forwarded to the Corporation recommending their adoption.

The Committee considered a letttr from the Commissioner as follows:—

"I have to state that the salary of Municipal Assessor and Collector has not been revised since 1839 when Mr. Bruntan the then holder of the appointment reached the maximum viz., Rs. 1,200 per month. In 1921-22, when the salaries of most of the Municipal Officers came under review I did not think it necessary to suggest any change in the salary of the Assessor and Collector as Mr. R. G. Robotom, the present incumbent had only just been appointed to all the post. The scheduled salary of the appointment is Rs 800-50-1,200 and Mr. Robottom is now drawing his salary at the rate of Rs. 1,050 only. He has been 34 years in Municipal service having joined on 2nd April 1890. The revenue for the collection of which Mr. Robottom is responsible amounts to Rs 2,30,00,000 and the pay is distinctly incommensurate with the responsibilities involved. In Rangoon where the revenue amounts to less than fifty lakhs, Assessor and Collector draws Rs. 1,440 plus a personal allowance of Rs. 500. In Calcutta there are two separate posts of Collector and Assessor the emoluments of which amount together to Rs. 1,800. Mr. Robottom's work has been of recent years particularly difficult and he has performed it with efficiency and credit. I am of opinion that the case will be most appropriately met by the grant to him of a personal allowance but in order to save undesirable discussion in the Corporation I would request that this letter should be forwarded by the Corporation to the Establishments Committee in order that they may discuss the matter with me and submit any recommendation they may consider necessary to the Corporation. As these proposals affect the jurisdiction of the Standing Committee under Section 79 (1) of the Municipal Act, I request that this letter may in the first instance be laid before the Standing Committee."

The Chairman said they should forward the letter to the Corporation asking them to send it to the Establishments Committee.

Mr. Tairsee said he should not express an opinion in the matter and he merely forward it to the Corporation as they were bound to express an opinion.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta suggested the question would be considered in the Establishments Committee.

Mr. Tairsee said then they could say why the letter was referred to the Establishments Committee.

The Commissioner said he wanted a personal allowance of Rs. 200 to be given to Mr. Robottom.

The Chairman said they were unanimous in recommending a personal allowance.

After some discussion the letter was forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that Mr. Robottom be paid a personal allowance of Rs. 200 per month.

The following motion by Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, was adopted:—

"That in supersession of Standing Committee Rtsolutions Nos. 148 of 16th April 1895 and No. 14238 of 24th March 1897 the following be adopted:—

That four members of the Committee, to be selected monthly in alphabetical order, do attend at the Municipal Office for checking the weekly statement of accounts and signing cheques and other papers which require their signature or signatures. That the Secretary be requested to issue monthly notices informing members of the dates on which they have to attend under this arrangement. That the Secretary be requested to send a reminder post card in addition to the previous monthly notice to each member of the Standing Committee whose duty it is to attend the Municipal Offices for audit purposes and cheque signing.

A CONTRADICTION.

With reference to the photograph of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia which appeared in our Sunday edition of 20th April, it was wrongly stated that he was accused by the Mejlis. He has not been deposed.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEFERRED SALARY.

We have received from Byramji Hormasji and A. M. K. rupee one each towards the above.

UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE.

ALL-INDIA REPRESENTATIVES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 29.

The following is a provisional list of the delegates to the Universities Conference to be held at Simla.

Calcutta University:—Mr. Abdul Kasim Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq, Minister for Education, Sir Asutosh Mookerji, President of Councils of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts and Science and Dean of the Faculties of Arts and Law, Sir Nilratan Sircar, President of the Governing Body of the Carmichael Medical College, Bengachia, Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, Principal of City College, Calcutta and Revd. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, Principal of Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.

Punjab University:—Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl Hussain, Minister for Educaton, Punjab; Mr. A. C. Woolner, Dean of the University Instruction, Punjab University.

Dacca University:—Mr. P. J. Hartog, Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University; Mr. R. C. Mazumdar, Professor of History and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Dacca University; Mr. J. C. Ghosh, Professor of Chemestry and Dean of the Faculty of Science.

Nagpur University:—Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit, Barrister-at-Law, Nagpur, Mr. G. G. Hunter, Robertson College, Jubbulpore; Mr. E. P. Tostevin, Principal, King Edward College, Amraoti.

Mysore University:—Dr. Brajendranath Seal, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University; Mr. E. Metcalfe, Principal, Central College, Mysore University; Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore University.

Osmania University:—Mr. A. Hidari, Finance Member, Executive Council and Member of the University Council, Syed Ross Masood, Director of Public Instruction and Member of the University Council, Dr. A. Siddiqui M. A., Ph. D., Principal, Osmania University.

Delhi University:—The Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, Revd. F. J. Wester, Rector, Delhi University; Mr. N.V. Thadani, Principal, Hindu College, Delhi University; Mr. Kanh Ram, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Delhi University, if any of the above delegates is unable to attend.

Allahabad University:—Dr. N. R. Dhar, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Allahabad University; Dr. Ganesh Prasad M. A. D. Sc. Member of the Executive Council of the Allahabad University.

Benares Hindu University:—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor, Principal A. B. Dhruva, Professor L. D. Coucelant, Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar and Professor P. Seshadri.

Aligarh Muslim University:—Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University; Dr. L. K. Hyder, Professor of Economics, Aligarh Muslim University.

Lucknow University:—Dr. A. S. Tritton, Professor of Arabic, Aligarh Muslim University; Dr. K. N. Bahal M. Sc.D., Professor, Lucknow University; Dr. Radha Kumud Mukerji, M. A., Ph. D. F.R.S., Professor Lucknow University.

Patna University:—Mr. Badrulkan Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Mr. G. E. Fawcus M. A., Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, Mr. J. N. Sarkar, Professor of History, Mavenshaw College, Cuttack; Mr. E. G. Horne, Professor Patna College, Mr. Sri Narayan Sahai, Patna Law College.

Rangoon University:—Mr. L. G. Owen, Professor of Mathematics, University Government College, Rangoon, Mr. A. Campbell, Registrar, Rangoon University.

Madras University:—Mr. R. Littlehailes, Director of Public Instruction, Revd. Macphail, Vice-Chancellor; Mr. Ramachandra Rao M.L.A., and Hon'ble Mr. G. A. Natesan.

Bombay University:—Names have not yet been received.

Members of the Standing Advisory Committee for the Department of Education, Health and Lands who have been invited to attend the Universities Conference are His Highness Sir Bhupendra Singh, Hon'ble Sardar Jogendra Singh, Rai Raghunandan Prasad Singh, Haji Wajiuddin and Maulvi Muhammad Yakub.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY

SIX CANDIDATES TO CONTEST IN BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Laliji representing the Mahodeman Urban constituency in the Bombay Legislative Council being unseated, a fresh election from this constituency has been ordered by the Government. Wednesday the 30th April was fixed for as the last day for nomination and not less than six candidates registered their names as candidates in the office of the Collector of Bombay. Of them is Mr. Jafferbhoy himself, while three candidates are from the Bohra community. The following is the full list of the candidates:—

1. Mr. Jafferbhoy Laliji, 2. Mr. Hoseinboy Laliji, 3. Mr. I. S. Haji, 4. Mr. Mahomedali Allabux, 5. Mr. Goolamhussein Ibrahim Matlabewalla and 6. Mr. Abdulhussein Currimbhoy Zanaria.

The scrutiny of these names will take place at 12 noon to-day.

Jodh Singh M.A. M.L.C. who was asked by the Amritsar City Magistrate to explain his statement in the case against second batch of Akali leaders which did not tally with certain portions of the communiques of the Sikh Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee and which was disbelieved by the Magistrate, replied that it was true to the best of his knowledge. He would file a written statement on May 24.—A.P.

A Karachi message of April 30th says:—Mahraj Vishnu Sharma, the first Editor of "Hindu", local non-cooperation daily, was released yesterday morning after undergoing three years' sentence with hard labour under section 124 I.P.C. He addressed a mass meeting in the evening where he exhorted the people not to be depressed over the present condition of the country.—A. P.

SPORTING NEWS.

ENGLISH RACING.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP

LONDON, April 30.

The City and Suburban Handicap betting is:—

Nine to four Phares, 100 to one Verdict, fifteen to two Greek Bachelor, hundred to nine Light Dragoon, hundred to eight Brown Hylda, hundred to seven Sandharmer; hundred to one Morestead, and twenty-five to one Ulula.

PROBABLES.

The City and Suburban Handicap probables are:—

Phares, Weston; Verdict, Beary; Light Dragoon, Jelliss; Brown Hylda, Hulme; Sandharmer, Donoghue; Greek Bachelor, Richards; Express Delivery, Smirke; Azimuth, Collins; Morestal, Ulula, Maclachlan Junior; Reuter.

ULULA PLACES FIRST.

LONDON, April 30.

The City and Suburban Handicap resulted as follows:—

ULULA	1
VERDICT	2
GREEK BACHELOR	3

In the City and Suburban Handicap Azimuth was ridden by H. Leach, otherwise the runners were identical with the Probables.—Reuter.

BILLIARDS.

LONDON, April 29.

At Burroughshall in the professional billiards championship final Newman made a break of 1021, a record for any championship. The present scores are Newman 10,000, Reece 9,529.—Reuter.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

Replayed tie between the Lucknow Tradesmen's Association and the Railway Institute, Jamalpur, in the third round was the only match in the Beighton Hockey Tournament to-day. Lucknow won by 6 goals to nil, the winners deserved their victory. Far improved per play, one of the Jamalpur men was turned out.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

In jutes business was on a limited scale. Howrah and Clive were both weaker owing to bear pressure. Market rates, however, for the higher priced stocks hardly reflected a decline in the absence of sellers.

In coals a fair business resulted at unchanged prices. Jointy West and Tetturya were marked down, the former about five and the latter two rupees.

In teas dealings in East India and Jutebari recorded no alternations in values.

Miscellaneous registered a rather moderate turnover that was almost featureless. Kalyanpur lime noted a material drop.

Government Securities improved on better enquiry.

Following were closing quotations:—Government Securities 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 98/14 S.L., 6 per cent Bonds 1937 101/14 S.L. Do 1930 103/10, Do 1931 104/8, Do 1932 104/12 S.L.

Banks:—Ceylon Bank 25/12.

Railways:—Bengal Provincial Railways 2/4 S.L.

Jutes:—Alexandria pref. 97/8, Bally Budge 413, Clive 34/8, Do 6 per cent pref. 87/8, Craig 6/2, Empire 45/8 S.L., Fort Gloster pref. 114, Hooghly ords 71/8, Howrah 90/10, India 224, Reliance 53/12, Waverly 7/12.

Coals:—Bansjorah 25/4, Bengal 643/8, Bhaigora 8/8, Barra Dhemo 5/4, Central Jurkenad 28/6, Gopalchuck 20/12, Jointy West 2/14, Lakurka 16/8, Nagira 13, Singarouna 4, Sowardih 4/14, Talcher 6/1, West Jamuria 4, West Tetturya Re. 1.

Miscellaneous:—Kalyanpur Lime 9/8, Bengal Telephone pref. 10, Burn and Company 6 pref. 85/8, Indian Iron and Steel 39 S.L., British India Corporation deld. 5/8 S.O.L., Fairbairn Lawcon 1/1, Port Shipping 16/12.

Tea Companies:—East India 15/12, Jubbara 14/12.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer to one shilling four and twenty-three thirty-second pence and demand is one shilling four and three fourth pence.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

The following students of the Institute of Commerce conducted by Mr. Ratanshi S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A., G.D.A., of Kanta Building, Kalbadevi, have passed the Corporation of Accountants Examination (Glasgow), which was held under the supervision of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. in Bombay last December.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. Mr. Edwin Anthony B. D'Souza.
2. Mr. Edulji Ardeshir Desai.
3. Mr. Pragji Bhimbhai Desai.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

1. Mr. Gilbert de Goveia Melo.
2. Mr. Leslie S. Warner.
3. Mr. Julien Pereira.

Out of the four candidates submitted for the Final and five submitted for the Intermediate (Coached within a term of six months) by the Institution the abovesaid passed the same.

NIZAM'S FINANCE MINISTER.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, April 30.

A further extension of one year in the services of Mr. Hydari (Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung) Finance Member, H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council, is notified. In communicating his orders, H. E. H. the Nizam was pleased to record his appreciation and the distinguished services rendered to the State.

A Amritsar message of April 30th says:—In their attempt to rescue an Akali prisoner who was arrested by three Police Constables this morning some other Akalis are reported to have used violence. Two Constables received slight injuries while the prisoners absconded.—A.P.

The "Rongoon Times" has published a report of the raid carried out on the Moulmein river by the C. I. D. and of the arrest of sixteen persons, including a well known rice-mill owner and mill manager. It says that a big rice theft conspiracy will shortly be disclosed before the court and the public.—A. P.

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THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1924.

FRANCE AND ISLAM.

The April number of "France-Islam" contains a highly interesting article on the question of the Khilafat from the French point of view by M. Maurice Raynaud (Deputy, former Minister.) The author regards the action of Angora as the logical result of previous encroachments on the Majesty of Constantinople, and as having given to England an opportunity once again to injure France.

"With her usual decision", he writes, "England warded off the blow. She was besides prepared for it ever since Turkey came into the war upon the side of Germany and Austria. The declaration of the independence of the Sharif of Mecca, Huseyn, to-day King of the Hejjaz and of the Holy Places of Mecca and Madina, by the grace of England, appeared to us as the evident preface of the manoeuvre which has just developed under our eyes. I remember having called the attention of the Quai d'Orsay (the French Foreign Office) to this very important question. Needless to say, they did nothing. To-day, directly Abdul Majid left Constantinople, Huseyn proclaimed himself Khalifa and got himself accepted as such by the Kings of Transjordania and Mesopotamia, *his sons*, who, enthroned, they too, by England in new-made kingdoms maintained by the support of British forces and naturally welded to England, made it a family affair. There is no temerity in thinking that Islam, however great may be its respect for the descendants of the Prophet, will hesitate before subscribing to such a transaction concerning the spiritual power of the Khilafat and will reserve its allegiance for some other descendant of the Prophet, more powerful and above all, more independent."

M. Raynaud makes a common mistake in supposing that it is a *sine qua non* in the belief of the majority of Muslims that the Khalifa must be a member of the holy family. He considers the idea of embodying the functions of Khilafat in the Grand Assembly ridiculous, and so dismisses what is now, or appears to be, the Turkish claim. He turns to other possible claimants—King Fuad, the Sultan of Morocco, the Amir of Afghanistan, and questions what should be the attitude of France in face of these ambitions, which he calls "respectable."

Assuredly, he says, France "could not support the candidature of Huseyn, in so far as the latter aims to become the Khalifa of all Muslims. Huseyn will never be anything more than an instrument in the hands of the English, and in view of the bad moments we passed with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Baldwin and Lord Curzon we are not likely to be blind to the danger which we should run in case of conflict." He writes with bitterness of the way England treats her Allies, "like well trained subjects", making them "swallow the toads which were the traditional meal of the Ministers of Louis Philippe", and says that until England gives to France the consideration which she (England) demands for herself it is only natural that the French should take precautions.

As for what the French should do, Mr. Raynaud is of opinion that they should do nothing for the present. He writes: "We shall not put forward the Bey of Tunis nor the Sultan of Morocco. It is an affair between them and the Musalmans. And besides, one must not lose sight of the capital fact that the exile of Abdul Majid does not close the question so far as he is concerned. According to the latest news, it would appear that he is thinking of appealing to a sort of pan-Islamic Congress. Let us wait, with the patience which ought to characterise an action of far-reaching significance, and without being indifferent to a question of such great importance to the tranquility of our Muslim possessions, *let us remember that any Islamic concentration can only be contrary to us, and that it is to our interest that a French mentality, including all Frenchmen, whatever their religion or their colour, should animate all those who inhabit France continental or France oversea.*" The italics are ours, designed to call attention to a candid statement of the aim of French imperialism, which cannot possibly appeal to Muslims, who have their own collective mentality and social and political ideals which they think sacred. English imperialism may reduce them to degrees of servitude but it leaves their individuality intact. French imperialism, like the octopus, is eager to absorb its living victim. The French are amiable, gay, enlightened and companionable, but they have no idea of training up free peoples. The best that can befall the "backward" peoples of the earth, in French opinion, is that they should become French and so prolong the life of France their benefactress.

INDIA AND THE OPIUM EVIL.

In his two articles on the opium evil, the second of which we publish to-day, Mr. Andrews has conclusively shown that the policy which the Government of India are pursuing in respect of their traffic in that drug is not only repugnant to the feelings of the bulk of the Indian public but also in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Hague Convention. As the replies of Sir Basil Blackett to the interpellations in the Legislative Assembly show, though the Government are perfectly aware that the huge quantities of opium they are exporting to Hongkong, Singapore and other places in the Far East, are being put to uses which by no stretch of language can be described as "legitimate", and which lead to the wreck of thousands of lives, they do not think it necessary to curtail the traffic. Indeed, the Government of India prevailed upon their delegate, Mr. Srinivas Sastri, two years ago to represent to the Committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations dealing with the opium traffic, that the populations of India have been addicted to the opium habit from time immemorial and that any strict curtailment of the supply of opium would be resented by them. Since then, Mr. Sastri has sincerely repented of the grievous wrong he did to his countrymen and recanted the view he expressed to the Committee of the Assembly. But the mischief was done and the American and other delegates' efforts to confine the use of the drug to only "medicinal and scientific" purposes were successfully thwarted by the recalcitrance of the Government of India's delegate. A fresh opportunity, however, will be presenting itself in November next to the people of India to undo the mischief of their Government and to remove the blot for ever from the fair name of their country. A new Convention, under the auspices of the League of Nations, will be held then to consider once again the steps to be taken to cope with the opium evil. India is entitled to send a delegate to this Convention. He will, of course, be a nominee of the Government of India as on the last occasion, but if the Legislative Assembly exerts itself in time, it can prevent, to a considerable extent, misrepresentation of the views of the people of this country on the opium traffic. The Assembly by means of a resolution passed beforehand should give the Government of India definitely to understand that the people of India abhor the present traffic in opium and would heartily welcome its total suppression, restricting the use of the drug to medicinal and scientific purposes only. It is a libel on the people of India to state that they would "resent" in any way the suppression of the traffic, whether internal or external. No doubt India will have to forgo the present considerable gains of the State monopoly, but considerations of revenue should never stand in the way of India's washing her hands of this horrible evil. The Government of India have had a sufficiently long period of time at their disposal, in which to put their financial house in order with a view to face the loss of opium revenue. They should now definitely make up their mind to forgo the unholy gains of the traffic and set immediately to the task of radically curtailing the production of opium and entirely suppressing the traffic with the Eastern countries. It is up to the Legislative Assembly to force the hands of the Government of India in the directions indicated above before the next Opium Convention meets at Geneva and we hope they will do it.

THE SCHOOL OF ART EXHIBIT.

We are afraid that the Government of Bombay has "spoilt the ship for the price of a coat of paint" in the case of the Bombay Art Exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition. In the article upon the Exhibition (before opening), which we publish elsewhere, the writer says that everyone will notice the Indian Room designed and executed by the *Lahore* School of Art, but makes no mention of the Bombay Indian Room, which contains work of a quality and scope which the Punjab School of Art is quite incapable of producing, being a school not of artists but of craftsmen only. The reason is quite obvious. The Punjab Government sent Mr. Heath, the Principal of the Lahore School of Art with ten of his best pupils at the Government expense to Wembley to look after their exhibit. The Bombay art exhibit was simply packed and sent to Wembley, without anyone who knew or cared about it, just to take its chance. Who knows what damage it may have suffered on the journey, damage which the artists, had they been there, could have easily repaired; who knows what damage it may suffer in the process of erection by unloving hands! Our correspondent praises the Port Trust and other Bombay exhibits. We have no hesitation in saying that the finest exhibit from the Presidency, the one most likely to bring credit to the Government, is that of the Bombay School of Art. Why is it not in evidence? Simply because no care whatever has been taken to secure it the display it needs. We are aware that the Bombay School of Art has interested opponents outside the Presidency, because of its claim that it could decorate new Delhi quite as well as any foreign artists. But we did not expect the Bombay Government to be anything but proud of it. We expected them to advertise it to the utmost of their power, for their own glory; or at least to get some value for the money spent on its production. Capt. Solomon will start to-day for England (at his own expense). We know that he will do his utmost to secure due recognition for the Bombay artists. But it is painful to think that, purely through official callousness, the Lahore School of Art should even for a moment have outshone the parent Bombay School, in English eyes.

Notes of the Day.

Ways of the Indian C. I. D.

The open letter which Mr. Peter Zavitski, the American tourist, has written to the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Law Member of the Government of Madras, is likely to cause more amusement than surprise to the latter, for it is sure to recall to his memory the many occasions during his non-official career when his own steps were similarly dogged by the C. I. D. He must be well aware that the C. I. D. of India are no respecters of persons—no, not even of official personages. If Mr. Iyer were to come down to Bombay and drive to Juhu openly in a coach and four with outriders, accompanied by all the paraphernalia of his high office, including his "dandadars" in uniform, he could not guarantee that he would not be shadowed by the Bombay C. I. D., even though they might be given to understand previously that his visit to the Mahatma would be of a purely friendly character. Did not the Indian C. I. D. at one time systematically tamper with the private correspondence between Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Dinshaw Wacha? Did they not dog the footsteps of the late Mr. Keir Hardie when he visited India and was not Mr. Ramsay MacDonald subjected to similar surveillance? It is a pity, however, that the Indian C. I. D. should be so careless of appearances. Few straightforward public men would complain of being shadowed secretly, but when the police underlings thrust their attentions on their victim in an offensively open manner, in the sight of everyone who cares to watch their antics, they become a public nuisance. We are sure Mr. Zavitski would not complain of being shadowed by detectives from a decent distance, since he can have nothing to hide, but the promiscuous attentions paid by the police to his least movement, must be very annoying to him. A reputation for aggressive clumsiness is not desirable in that department of police which is supposed to deal in subtlety.

Les Roublards.

Rai Bahadur Sham Das, Vakil, High Court, Hoshiarpur, writes:—

"In December 1919 His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased to issue an Ordinance No. VII of 1919, in exercise of the power conferred by Sec. 72 of the Government of India Act 1915, whereby the possession of rouble notes was declared illegal and the holders thereof were forced either to export them to any place outside India or to deposit them in a Government Treasury. In obedience to this Ordinance the Hoshiarpur traders of Vachaud who possessed rouble notes of lakhs of rupees deposited them in the Hoshiarpur Treasury, as it was impossible then owing to the Great War to export them outside India, when the Legislation requiring the deposit of the same notes expired on 2nd September 1922, and the notes were withdrawn from the Treasury their value was reduced to nil resulting in a loss of lakhs of rupees to the unfortunate holders of the notes. Now the question is whether it is not the duty of Government of India to take some steps to save their poor Indian subjects from the heavy loss. It is given in papers that the British Government is going to recognise the Soviet Government. Is it not just and equitable that in the treaty of both the Governments some provision be made to recognize the rouble notes or compensate the holders of them? The attention of the Government of India is drawn to this very important question of the day through the columns of the English papers. Will any gentleman expert in International Law and Economics throw light on this question?"—

Mrs. Besant and "The Times."

Those who read the extremely outspoken interview which Mrs. Besant gave to the Associated Press representative before her departure for England must have been surprised at the benediction which our local morning contemporary has showered on her mission. Indeed, the whole-hearted way in which "The Times of India" has blessed the mission makes one wonder whether our contemporary has at all come across the interview. We can hardly persuade ourselves to believe that having seen it our contemporary could have thought it not important enough to merit publication in its columns. The statements made by Mrs. Besant in that interview are such that any one, ignorant of Mrs. Besant's many-sided personality and ever changing "conversions," would class her among the most "militant" of "Swarajists." What, for example, will our contemporary say of the following remarks of Mrs. Besant, in the interview:—

The English have encouraged the fighting qualities of certain races in the north for their own advantage and enlisted Gurkhas by permission from the Indian sovereign. But while they have encouraged some of the North people to fill their armies and to fight for their Empire abroad they have suppressed all independent feeling, and have made criticism seditious, until again after the Reforms the Indians obtained the repeal of the abominable Press Act as well as of other legislation only justifiable when the country is in a state of war. England has profited by making Indians weak and peace imposed on an unarmed people by armed foreigners is not a blessing for which any nation need be grateful.

The Swarajists have not uttered anything more "seditious" than this! Yet our contemporary expresses the wish that "more politicians would follow her example in making a serious effort to get the changes they desire introduced." On the last occasion when Mrs. Besant engaged herself in "serious" politics she was interned by the Governor of the Province. Obviously, therefore, if Mrs. Besant is at large today and wins the encomiums of her whilom enemies, it is because the latter think that she is not "seriously" engaged in politics. They know she is "serious" only in her speech but not in the real business of politics.

"Indianisation."

The appointment of Mr. J. W. Bhore as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, and the fact that at present all the purely Secretariat posts of the superior grade in that Department happen to be in the possession of Indians, is made an occasion in certain quarters to read a homily to Indians on the need of patience and trust in the powers-that-be. Those who have been clamouring for Indianisation of the Imperial Secretariat at Delhi and Simla are now told that in the Education Department at least complete "Indianisation" has been achieved and that hereafter there should be no more mischievous agitation for "Indianisation." But, one might ask whether there is any guarantee that even this solitary department will remain "Indianised" for long. It is merely an accident that all the superior posts in the Department are at present filled by Indians. There is nothing to prevent one or more of these Indians being transferred next month to some other departments of the Government of India and their places being occupied by non-Indians. If such a thing happens, what becomes of the "Indianisation?" When Lord Sinha was appointed Under-Secretary of State and later became the Governor of Behar and Orissa Indians were told that a new era had dawned for their country and that thenceforth Indians would be equally eligible with Englishmen for the highest posts under the Crown. But one swallow does not make a summer and India since Lord Sinha's appointment has remained where she was before. It is not the appointments as such that really matter, but the power of making the appointments. So long as Indians do not possess that power, any number of Indian appointments will not effect "Indianisation," and India will not advance an inch further towards her goal for those who make the appointments can unmake them.

Bhil Seva Mandal.

Simultaneously with the work of uplifting the untouchables and Kaliparajs begun in Gujarat some devoted volunteers under the experienced leadership of Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar, a well-known social worker of Gujarat, have undertaken to ameliorate the condition of the Bhils of the Panchmahals. The Bhils are the aborigines of India and their population in the whole country numbers about eighteen lakh. In Gujarat they are principally concentrated in the Panchmahals where in the Dohad and Jhalod talukas alone, out of the population of a lakh and a quarter, they are about a lakh. Well-built, of tall stature and of dark complexion, the Bhils, victims of the habit of excessive drinking, lead a wretched life. Prior to the efforts of the volunteers of the Seva Mandal education was totally unknown among the Bhils population, though on account of the wholesome influence of Guru Govindsingh, who is held in high religious esteem by the entire Bhil population, some of the Bhils had taken vows to give up drink and other bad habits. Repeated famines, combined with their drink habit, reduced the Bhils to starvation with the result that most of those who possessed lands had had them either sold away or mortgaged with the *shahukars* in the Panchmahals. A Bhil as seen in the market of Dohad is a shrunken pitiable figure with a turban of rags to cover his head and a dirty *chaddar* and a dhoti to protect his body. It was not a minute too early that Mr. Thakkar in association with a few patriotic young men pledged to serve the Mandal began the philanthropic work among these miserable people. The Mandal at present conducts two residential schools, six schools and two dispensaries scattered over two talukas, all absolutely free for the benefit of the Bhils and assists them in many other ways. Mr. Thakkar has experienced untold financial difficulties but for which the work of the Mandal would have been extended much further into the talukas. The monthly expenditure of the institutions exceeded Rs. 1,900 while the assured income was only Rs. 300 the deficit being made up by chance donations or loans. Lovers of humanitarian work in India find a mecca for their activity in the Bhils. Even the Bhil Seva Mandal, working in a large downtrodden population [illegible] Panchmahals, under the [illegible] distinguished [illegible] Mr. Thakkar.

OPIUM AND THE ASSEMBLY.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

One of the results of the rejection altogether of the Financial Statement of the Government of India by the Assembly was that the Opium revenue was not challenged in detail as it might otherwise have been done. But in a minor debate on excise which took place on March 11 and dealt chiefly with the liquor question, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya made an allusion to opium which may be quoted here as follows:—

"India sacrificed a very handsome opium revenue in order to help China to get rid of the opium evil. (A voice—"With what result?"). The moral responsibility for the failure of the effort certainly does not lie on the head of India. Personally speaking, as an Indian, I feel a great moral satisfaction that we are not the means of enslaving the people of China in the matter of the use of opium and I wish that we should be able to find the same satisfaction that, as an administration, our Government were not responsible for enslaving the people of India, so far as the humbler classes are concerned, in the matter of the use of intoxicants and liquors."

Dr. L. K. Hyder of the United Provinces, in the same debate, made the following remarks:—

"Well, Sir, the second point to which I wish to refer is this that the Government of India could not honestly face any other civilised Government in the world if a list were made out of the kind of things from which the Government of India derive this revenue. These are the things from which the Government of India derive their revenue—rum, country spirit, *ganja bhang*, opium. It would make any Government uncomfortable, and the only two things which I have to say are first, that the Government of India have not followed the policy of restricting the consumption of these deleterious drugs in India, and secondly, that they have been deriving an ever increasing quantity of revenue from them."

Opium to Hongkong.

After the Assembly had been for some time in session I asked Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha to put some questions for the Member in charge of the Excise Department to answer. The questions were all framed with a view to obtain from the Government India a clear statement of the uses to which both the export opium to Hongkong and Singapore and the opium consumed in India itself are put. It will be noticed in the replies which follow that the Government of India shirks almost every vital point and slurs it over. Unfortunately such questions and replies depend almost entirely for their effectiveness on the comments which are allowed to be made, if the replies given by the official are unsatisfactory. In this case, however, it was not possible for the non-official member, who asked the questions, to comment on the answers given by the official, because he himself was not well versed in the subject, and therefore might have made some blunder. Nothing effective will be done in the Assembly, until private members take up some subject, individually, such as 'Kenya' or 'Opium' or 'Drink,' or 'Strikes' or 'Forced Labour,'—and obtain such a thorough grasp of their own special subject, that they actually know more than the official member in charge. When Mr. Hope Simpson, an ex-Civilian of the Bombay Presidency, tackles Prof. Richards in the House of Commons with a series of technical questions on land assessment he puzzles the Professor, who ostensibly relies for his information on the India Office and was at one time a Lecturer [illegible] Cambridge. But in this present case the position is reversed. Sir Basil Blackett has had time in the Finance Department to study every point of the highly technical and complicated opium question while the questioner himself is in ignorance about many points in the dispute. The questions and replies run as follows:—

Questions in the Assembly

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha:—

(a) Have the Government of India any commitments with the Government of

(Continued on page 9.)

WHEELING MINING DISASTER.

SIXTY-SIX PERSONS ENTOMBED.

NONE LIKELY TO BE FOUND ALIVE.

LONDON, April 30.

Wheeling.—Forty-five bodies have been recovered. The rescuers are working incessantly to penetrate a portion of the mine where sixty-six are still entombed. It is feared that none will be found alive.—Reuter.

REPORTED REVOLT IN TURKESTAN.

SEVERE FIGHTING PROCEEDING.

LONDON, April 30.

A message from Riga states the reported revolt has spread throughout Turkestan, also Bokhara, Semiretshinsk and Choresma. Three divisions of infantry have been sent to Turkestan from the Caucasus and Ural. It is stated the revolutionaries have captured almost the whole of the staff of Turkestan Commissaries and the Central Committee of the Turkestan Communist Party. Severe fighting is proceeding in Bokhara between the inhabitants and the retreating Reds.—Reuter.

INDIAN COLONIES COMMITTEE

MEETS AT INDIA OFFICE.

LONDON, April 29.

The Indian Colonies Committee met at the India Office this morning. The Committee will meet again on Thursday.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN RECEIVED BY THE PRINCE

LONDON, April 29.

The Prince of Wales received the Aga Khan this morning.—Reuter.

DR. TOGORE IN PEKING.

HEARTY WELCOME ACCORDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

A private cable received in Calcutta from Peking states that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and party were given a hearty welcome on their arrival at Peking. Dr. Tagore and party will leave for Japan on May 20th.

THE REFORMS COMMITTEE

SECOND SITTING AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 29.

The Official Committee on constitutional reforms held its second sitting to-day.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S RECORD FLIGHT.

PARIS TO KARACHI IN 33 1-2 FLYING HOURS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 29

The French Airman, Doisy, arrived Karachi at 3-40 this afternoon after a perfect non-stop run from Bunder Abbas, thus establishing a record flight from Europe to India. Doisy left Paris on Thursday morning last and has accomplished the journey to Karachi in 38½ flying hours thus:—Paris to Bukharest, 2,050 kilometres in eleven hours; Bukharest to Aleppo, 1,000 kilometres in eight hours; Aleppo to Baghdad 800 kilometres in four hours; Baghadad to Bushire 900 kilometres in 4½ hours Bushire to Bunder Abbas 700 kilometres in four hours; Bunder Abbas to Karachi 1200 kilometres in seven hours. His Brequest Scout aeroplane "Jacqueline" is fitted with a Lorraine Dietrich slow speed engine working at about one thousand four hundred and fifty revolutions per minute on a petrol consumption of fifteen gallons per hour, and is capable of a speed of 120 miles per hour. The airmen and his mechanic though tired are very fit and expect to leave Karachi on Thursday morning for Calcutta via Agra.

LT. DOISY TO GO TO JAPAN.

LONDON, April 30.

Paris.—An official statement from the Aeronautical Department confirms that Lt. Doisy is going to Japan. He will change his motor at Saigon and then will proceed to Nagasaki via Hanoi. It is rumoured that after that he will attempt to compete with the British and Americans now encircling the world.—Reuter.

A RESULT OF LONG PREPARATION

LONDON, April 29.

Paris.—It transpires from a statement issued by the Aeronautical Department that Doisy's flight is a result of lengthy and advanced preparations. It was originally hoped to organise a world tour. This was abandoned on the ground of expense. It was decided last year that Doisy should attempt to link up France with Indo-China continuing to Tokio after the machine was overhauled at Hangi. The French Ministry had obtained authorisation from foreign countries to fly over their territories and Britain, Siam and Japan consented to allow the airman to land at their aerodromes and take fuel. The United States has placed stores along the route of the American world flight at the airman's disposals.—Reuter.

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

HEARING COMMENCES IN KING'S BENCH.

DEFENDANT DENIES ALL ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, April 30.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer's libel action against Sir Sankaran Nair in respect of allegations with regard to Amritsar disturbances of 1919 contained in the defendant's book "Gandhi and Anarchy" was heard to-day by Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury in the King's Bench. The defendant denied that the words complained of bore any defamatory meaning and pleaded they were true in substance and fact and a fair comment on a matter of public interest.

Mr. E. B. Charles, K.C., opening the case said that Sir S. Nair's position had made the libels more dangerous than had he been nobody. The counsel described as a "black lie" a passage in the book alleging the increase in recruitment of non-Mohammedans as due to the terrorism of Sir M. O'Dwyer and announced that Lord Chelmsford would be called as a witness.

Referring to a passage in the book declaring that an act of indemnity was passed to save the delinquents from proceedings in Courts. Mr. Charles said that Martial Law was proclaimed contrary to Sir M. O'Dwyer's expressed request and the act of indemnity was passed with reference to acts done under Martial Law for which the plaintiff was in no way responsible. The defendant knew this as he was then a member of the Government of Lord Chelmsford who would be called into deal with the defendant's statement that the English Cabinet's eulogisum of Lord Chelmsford and Sir M. O'Dwyer was an outrage on Indian public opinion. Possibly the eulogy might have been an outrage to the opinion of the seditious blackguards, but it would be proved unquestionably that it was not an outrage on the opinion of decent people.

The defendant in defence alleged that Sir M. O'Dwyer, although he knew that oppressive methods were used in recruiting took no steps to show to the officials and others that he disapproved of those methods. The fact was that Sir M. O'Dwyer disapproved absolutely of and forbade the purchase of recruits, forbade withholding of irrigation from villagers and order to compel villagers to enlist as suggested by one of the commissioners.

In all his recruiting speeches during war time Sir M. O'Dwyer had opposed coercion. Mr. Charles said that the hideously violent mob at Amritsar in 1919 was obviously bent on doing all it could to damage and if possible destroy the British Government in India. General Dyer did what he conceived to be his duty. It was unnecessary to enquire further and impossible to call General Dyer who was hopelessly ill and would not be very long with us.—Reuter.

M. TROTSKY ARRIVES IN MOSCOW.

SPEECH AT BOLSHOI THEATRE

LONDON, April 30.

Moscow.—"If the British Labour Government had courage and valour demanded by the Russian workers it would seize the opportunity to conclude a Treaty with the Soviet Russia which would result in a remapping of Europe" said M. Trotsky in a speech at the Bolshoi Theatre. He added that a combination of Russia's wealth and resources with the British technical knowledge would enable both to dictate to Europe, but continued "there is no such Government in Britain and therefore, we shall carry on hoping for greater mutual advantages in future." M. Trotsky accused Mr. Macdonald of suppressing Afghanistan's struggle for freedom and increasing Britain's military burdens.

M. Trotsky had remarkable a "come back," was received with tremendous ovation and looked a picture of health.—Reuter.

U. S. A IMMIGRATION BILL

PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTION RE JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

LONDON, April 30.

Washington.—It is understood that President Coolidge has suggested to a joint conference of representatives of both Houses of Congress which is discussing the Immigration Bill that the operation of the provision with regard to the Japanese exclusion should be postponed until September 1st. The Conferees later informed the President an agreement on this basis might be reached within twenty-four hours. The vote of the conference is expected to be close as several Pacific Coast Senators intend to oppose the suggestion.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN RY. STRIKE.

LONDON, April 29.

Wellington.—The railway strike has been abandoned.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy has appointed Sir Charles Innes to be a member of the Indian Soldiers' Board.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

SURPLUS OF £ 49,329,000.

BIG REDUCTION OF FOOD DUTIES.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE GIVEN THE GO-BY.

MR. SNOWDEN CHEERED ON ALL SIDES.

LONDON, April 29.

The Commons was crowded and animated to-day when it reassembled for the presentation of the Budget. The galleries were full including the Dominions gallery, where Mr. Cook and all the Agents-General and the Australian Senator Mr. Wilson, were present. Several Indians were among the oversea representatives. Ministerialists loudly cheered the entry of Mr. Snowden who began by appealing for indulgence in view of his lack of ministerial experience. He announced that he had realised a surplus of £49,329,000 sterling which had gone to reduce debt. 18½ millons surplus was due to excess revenue, and 27½ millions due to reduced expenditure, and the balance, the surplus of last year's budget. The surplus of 7,178,000 under Customs and Excise was mainly due to spirits and tobacco. The increased consumption of spirits was apparently due to long and cold winter and effects of influenza, for which whisky was reputed to be a specific (laughter). Motor vehicle duties increased 1½ millions death duties exceeded the estimate by 5,800,000 and income tax by 8,331,000 but the excess profits duty was 12 millions below the estimate. Death duties yielded 57,800,000 compared with 56,371,000 for the previous year.

EXPENDITURE.

With regard to expenditure Mr. Snowden said that the national debt services amounted to 347½ millions, supply services 405 millions, Army 43½ millions, Navy 52½ millions, and Air Force 9½ millions, the savings under these heads being due *inter alia*, to the change of programme in the Middle East and Singapore.

The total deadweight debt on March 31st was 7,680 millions compared with 7,772 millions on May 31st 1923. The floating debt on May 31st was 774½ millions compared with 810 millions a year ago. With regard to the provision made to deal with five per cent. War Loan, precise figures were not yet available but the sum converted was not less than 150 millions. Government had to meet nearly 150 millions worth of maturing bonds. He was afraid that the burden of debt must be very heavy for some years. Pending the report of the Committee on National Debt every available resource must be devoted to the redemption of debt (cheers) which improved international trade and the terms on which money could be borrowed for industrial purposes in view of the great conversion scheme we must carry out soon. (Opposition cheers). The maintenance and improvement of British credit was a matter of very vital importance. (Cheers). The dead weight debt of 7,680 millions involved interest charge of 305 millions compared with the debt of 8,000 millions and interest of 345 millions in December 1919. (Cheers) Our one real external debt now was that to the United States of 940½ millions and 45 millions market loans in America. The total debt reduction, external and internal, since December 1919 was over 650 millions or practically the amount of national debt at the outbreak of the war (cheers). That was a wonderful and most creditable national achievement (cheers). Moreover large debts were owing to us (loud cheers). We had to pay interest on them which was a very heavy burden on taxpayers. When we received interest on some part of these debts we might hope to reduce our own indebtedness or taxation much more rapidly than it would be possible to do out of our own resources.

REDUCTION OF TEA DUTY.

Tea duty would be reduced to one-half and sugar duty reduced by three and half pence per pound. The duty on dried fruit would not be renewed. Postal rates would not be changed. The duty on sweetened tablewaters would be abolished and the McKenna duties would be abolished with effect from August 1st. The tax on theatre seats up to six pence would be abolished. There would be no alteration in income tax or supertax. The duties on cocoa, coffee and chicory would be reduced to one-half, cocoa duty with effect from April 30th and coffee, chicory and tea duties from May 5th. The duty on dried fruit would lapse on August 1st. Uninhabited house duty and corporation profits tax would be abolished. Only the recent fifty per cent. increase in duty on dried fruits would be abolished and not the whole duty. Mr. Snowden announced that Government would introduce a bill to re-establish the Land Valuation Department.

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The total expenditure for the year would be 790 millions and the total revenue on the existing basis of taxation would be 828 millions, leaving a surplus of 83 millions. Government were unable to endorse their predecessors' proposals for Imperial Preference. He greatly regretted any disappointment to the Dominions. No Government should attempt to bind Parliament over a period of years upon such controversial issue as tariffs as it only resulted in raising hopes which were bound sooner or later to be frustrated. Government did not propose the abolition of preferences now enforced but reserved full liberty to propose to Parliament the reduction or abolition of duties on all commodities to which preference was now applied, whenever deemed expedient. Government would give an early opportunity of full and free discussion and if the House adopted any of them Government would make provision in the Finance Bill.

Two matters arising out of the Imperial Conference required financial resolutions, firstly, with regard to immunity of State enterprise from taxation which he proposed to postpone till the year in order to afford opportunity for further consultation; secondly, he hoped to include in the Finance Bill a clause giving effect to reciprocal arrangements made last year with regard to double taxation on shipping. It was understood to be involuntary and permissive. The reduction of duty on sugar to 1½ pence per pound would operate from April 30th and would cost £17,700,000 this year and £18,400,000 in the full year. Reduction of tea duty would cost £5,400,000 this year and reduction of duties on cocoa, coffee and chicory would cost £853,000. The non-renewal of 50 per cent. increase in dried fruit duty imposed in 1915 would cost a quarter of a million. Thus everyone of the food duties would be reduced (Loud Ministerial cheers,) at an estimated cost this year of £3,700,000 and 24,393,000 in the full year.

ABOLITION OF MCKENNA DUTIES.

The announcement of the abolition of the Mckenna duties from August 1st was greeted with loud Ministerial and Liberal cheers. This will cost 2½ millions. Mr. Snowden declared that the country gave a very decisive vote against these duties at the last election and Government were bound to give effect to that policy. In addition to the abolition of the tax on payments for admission to entertainments up to six pence, the tax on payments up to fifteen pence would be reduced costing £3,400,000 this year and the repeal of the corporation profits tax would cost two millions. The cost of all reductions in taxation would total £34,050,000 leaving an estimated surplus of £4,024,000 which he would keep to provide for supplementary expenditure. He did not suppose that this would be sufficient to meet expenditure outside the estimates which Parliament might sanction during the year. For example the Commons was committed to the removal of thrift disqualification for old age pensions and big calls for housing and unemployment. Mr. Snowden was convinced considerable economies could be effected during the year. The Chancellor spoke for an hour and three-quarters and received ovation when he sat down.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM OPPOSITION LEADERS.

The necessary resolution regarding tea duty was carried and the remaining budget resolutions agreed to, while the house reserved the right to criticise the proposals later. Opposition leaders congratulated Mr. Snowden on his lucid statement and applauded evidences of the sound condition of national finances. The former Chancellor, Sir Robert Horne said that a slightly modified budget might well have been made by either of the older parties (Labour cries of dissent) and twitted Government on seeking trade agreement with Russia and rejecting trade agreement with the Dominions. Mr. Asquith described the Budget as a thoroughly sound financial operation containing nothing to which Liberals would not be able to heartily subscribe. At the conclusion of Mr. Asquith's speech Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George walked to the Treasury Bench and shook hands with Mr. Snowden. A little earlier Mr. Austen Chamberlain threw the Chancellor a note with which the latter was very pleased.

MCKENNA DUTIES—WHAT THEY ARE.

The Mckenna duties were a war measure imposed in 1916. Mr. Bonar Law undertook to remove them after the war. They included tariffs of thirty-three and one third per cent. on imported motor cars, pianos, watches, clocks, cinema films and a few other articles. There have been intimations in papers lately that recently a number of manufacturers in the trades concerned, particularly motorcar makers, considered that the abolition would mean wholesale dismissals of workers. Hence there was some doubt whether the Labour Government would abolish the duties. The date of their abolition is fixed for August 1st in order to avoid inconvenience to the trades concerned.

Regarding the reduction in tea duty Mr. Snowden pointed out that the bulk of the tea came from India and Ceylon and receive preference of one-sixth. Thus the bulk of the tea imported would pay three and one-third pence per pound compared with the existing rate of six and two-thirds pence.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF TEA DUTY.

LONDON, April 29.

Tea duty has been reduced to one-half.—Reuter.

"FREE TRADE BUDGET."

THE PRESS TRIBUTE.

LONDON, April 30.

Papers of all shades of opinion pay tribute to the cleverness and moderation of the first Labour Budget acknowledging with relief that "no more decorous and respectable Budget has been produced in last half a century," though the Conservative organs suspect the moderation is more tactical than sincere. They suggest the Budget is intended as a sleeping draught and also roundly condemn the repudiation of the Imperial Preference proposals. Similarly, they condemn the proposed abolition of the Mckenna Duties as a blow to important British industries.

The Liberal Press complacently hails it "Free Trade Budget, safe, sound and practical" and notes, with gratification, its advance towards the ideal of a free breakfast table, though the Lloyd George organ criticises the lack of a constructive economic policy. There are indications that the Budget has already been considerably modified by the recent dissatisfaction of the Liberals with a Government whose position is likely to be strengthened. The Budget and its reception has gratified Labour Members, though the Labour organ terms it "prudent and practical rather than brilliant or epoch-making."—Reuter.

FAVOURABLY RECEIVED ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 29.

The Budget was very favourably received on the Stock Exchange and the markets are good all round. Tea shares were active and some heavy priced shares were one pound higher with smaller priced ones five shillings higher. The industrials responded well. Similarly sugar futures advanced in anticipation of a great improvement in demand on the reduction of duty coming into operation to-day. Refiners have reduced home prices by fourteen shillings which is an equivalent of the tax.—Reuter.

REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

PARTY PROSPECTS.

LONDON, April 29.

Berlin.—The main issue in the elections for the Reichstag is "shall the Treaty of Versailles and the Experts' Report be unequivocally accepted by Germany as a basis for peace in Europe?" The supporters of extreme Nationalist and German National parties reply in the negative. The supporters of Socialist and German Peoples, Centre and Democratic parties reply in the affirmative. The Nationalists are also monarchist and furiously anti-Semitic and are expected to poll a large number of votes but will not secure a majority. Helfferich's death has weakened the German Nationalists. Stresemann's German Peoples Party, which includes prominent industrialists, is adopting a middle course and favours the restoration of the Monarchy by constitutional means. A majority of the Centre Party are Republicans. The favourable reception of the Experts' Report will undoubtedly influence the elections and favour Democrats, Socialists and Republicans.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS.

GOVT. DECISION TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY.

LONDON, April 29.

In the Commons to-day answering questions Mr. Vernon Hartshorn stated that the Imperial Wireless Committee's report was still being considered. He hoped the decision would shortly be published when views of Dominion had been heard from.—Reuter.

EFFECT ON BRITISH STEEL TRADE.

LONDON, April 29.

In an interview, Mr. Arthur Dorman, Managing Director, Dorman Long and Company, declared he did not doubt that the proposed Indian tariff on imported steel would seriously and adversely affect the steel trade of Britain.—Reuter.

P. AND O. CO'S DIVIDEND.

LONDON, April 30.

The Peninsular and Orient Steam Navigation Company have declared an interim dividend of 12 per cent free of tax for the half year ended March 31st.—Reuter.

ASSAULTED BY SOLDIERS.

MR. SIDHWA KICKED AND ABUSED IN RY. CARRIAGE.

DEFIANCE OF RAILWAY AUTHORITIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 29.

While entering a railway compartment to proceed to Hyderabad in connection with the Hindu-Moslem Conciliation Board meeting last Saturday, Mr. R.K. Sidhwa, an esteemed citizen of Karachi was assaulted by Rocks and abused by British soldiers and would not allow him to occupy a seat in that compartment. In spite of such ill-treatment Mr. Sidhwa asserted his right to enter the very compartment. The soldiers dragged him out from the compartment, and the while kicking and abusing adding would be thrown on the window if he dared to sit. Mr. Sidhwa told the Station Master: "I prefer to die in this compartment at the hands of the British soldiers than get humiliated by them in this way." The soldiers defied the Station authorities who made courteous towards Mr. Sidhwa. They even defied the Military Police. Ultimately all the thirteen soldiers vacated the compartment and Mr. Sidhwa took his seat on the Station Master's request in that very compartment under eminent Police protection.

All the Moderate and Nationalist people of Sindh are indignant at this insulting incident and call upon the authorities to explain. The "Sind Observer" writes Mr. Sidhwa spends his time, his money and his whole energy for public causes. There are but few in this city whose record of public work can beat Mr. Sidhwa's. And this is the man so badly treated by a Tommy! It draws the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief's attention. The "New Times" writes: Lord Reading insulted in academical latitude when he said there could be no place for racial inequality in India. Here in this instance British soldiers ventured to go to a limit to which no Indian would venture against an Indian without incurring serious risk. The paper wants to know from the Collector or Commissioner or the Military authorities as to how they view the incident and what steps they have taken to redress the grave wrong done on Mr. Sidhwa. All the papers suggest tightening the machinery of law and the necessity to bring home the conduct of these soldiers. All sympathise with Mr. Sidhwa and appreciate his manly behaviour.

ANOTHER REPORT

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 29.

A regrettable incident is reported to have occurred in the Cantonment on Saturday last when a party of 12 soldiers travelling by the 7 Lahore mail is reported to have assaulted Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, a prominent citizen of Karachi. One of the soldiers is reported to have severely belaboured Mr. Sidhwa. The cause of the scuffle is said to be the insistence of Mr. Sidhwa to travel by the same compartments as the soldiers, while the latter refused to admit him. The case is in the hands of Railway Police.

ARRESTS AFTER ACQUITTAL.

MR. NEOGI'S QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

Mr. K. C. Neogi, M.L.A., has given notice of a series of questions regarding arrests under the Bengal Regulation III of the four accused in the Alipore Conspiracy case immediately after their acquittal. He has asked whether the Government had authority to arrest persons under the Bengal Regulation III without producing a warrant and whether the Calcutta Police were justified in arresting those persons on the authority of a warrant issued to the Superintendent of the Jail directing him to receive in custody those four persons. Mr. Neogi has also asked whether proceedings had been taken during their trial in the Sessions Court or on its termination, and on which of the grounds mentioned in the preamble of the Bengal Regulation III was the action to be taken against those persons determined.

CABLE ITEMS.

Viscount Hardinge, brother of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst is dead.—Reuter.

Dunedin.—A Special Service Squadron with the cruisers "Dauntless" and "Dunedin" received most enthusiastic receptions here on 30th April when they were greeted by huge crowds.—Reuter.

Philadelphia.—Vincent Richards has followed Tilden's example and resigned from the American Davis Cup Team. Tilden has made the announcement on the strength of a telegram from Richards. As in Tilden's case, the player-writer rule of American Lawn Tennis Association is responsible for the resignation.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Rev. William Andrews Fearon at one time headmaster of Winchester College.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

1822

OUR TOKYO LETTER.

JAPS' REGARD FOR GANDHIJI.

THE SINGAPORE CONTROVERSY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, March 31.

Shortly after the release of Mahatma Gandhi, an ingenius correspondent of Reuters flashed across the news from India garbed in such language as would give the people in Japan an idea othat the Great Mahatma had climbeed down from his former principles. Mahatma's letter of 7th February, addressed to Maulana Mahomed Ali, was utilised in support of this perverted propaganda, and passages from the same in mutilated forms were quoted to discredit him in the eyes of Japanese. The Japanese admirers of Mahatma Gandhi, whose name is legion, were simply stunned to read vague telegrams in the press. No one could ever be made to believe that a mighty soul like that of Gandhi could have undergone such a rapid transformation during only two years of confinement in jail. The wordings of the cablegrams were two-sided, and, therefore, failed to throw a wet blanket over the unbounded stream of love for the Great Mahatma that has continuously flowed from Japanese hearts since the world outside India began to hear and know more about him. People wondered whether it could be true, but were fully convinced in their hearts of hearts that Gandhi was too great a personality to be either cowed or coerced into recoiling while the grips of Imperialism were tightening more and more around the hapless masses of his distressed Motherland.

Consequently, there was a lull for some weeks, and practically not a single newspaper or magazine thought it advisable to comment upon the news. Such comments were reserved till the arrival of newspapers from India, and now as they have come with a profusion of details and a complete text of the historical letter, everyone feels well rewarded for the discretion observed a few weeks ago. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi the personification of Love, whose entire being is saturated with goodwill towards his fellow beings, is visible as a bright and sparkling gem in every line, nay, every word of this memorable letter. A friend of mine, a brilliant Japanese writer, who has for years paid his homage to the name and ideals of Gandhi, although differing with him in many respects, shed tears of joy when going through a copy of the "Chronicle" carrying the Sage's letter couched in simple but penetrative language. Once again the name of Mahatma Gandhi is on the lips of practically every member of the intelligentsia in this country. His works and everything written about him by others have begun to be sold like hot cakes on a rainy day.

Professional writers have now begun to brush up their old knowledge as well as to acquire more regarding the latest developments in order to cope with the increasing amount of demands for articles about world's Greatest Man. It is an irony of circumstances to find a nation that takes pride in worshipping the gods of War, so enthusiastic about the life and activities of a man devoted to the cause of peace, non-violence and a political programme that would enjoin upon his fellowers to "Resist not evil." People in Japan are anxious to know more and more about this distinguished countryman of ours, while the one great Indian whom even a rickshaw puller, a news-vendor, a milkman or an ordinary workman also knows in this country is Mahatma Gandhi. In Japanese Kana characters, the Mahatma goes by the name of "Ganji," and it is also by this Japanised name of "Ganji" that he is known among the general public. The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes of the Community Church, New York, unconsciously portrayed the modern Japanese conception of India and Gandhi, while saying in the course of a sermon that "When Gandhi speaks, it is India that speaks. When Gandhi acts it is India that acts. When Gandhi is arrested, it is India that is outraged and humiliated."

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

Chivalry demands that an enemy ought not to be stabbed by unfair means, especially when in distress. At the time of the last earthquake disaster in this country, members of all nationalities sunk their personal or national differences, pooled their resources and acted like one common whole to alleviate the sufferings of their fellow beings. There were instances of a few of the distressed Indians and Ceylonese having been haughtily treated by a couple or two of the British Consular officials in this country, but the attitude of a large number of Britishers was quite exemplary. Colour differences or political considerations did not bar them from distributing relief among the afflicted. They were "gentlemen" in the true sense of the word of which their fellow-nationals can well be proud. On the other hand, we have often read and heard all sorts of stories about a species of people that go by the name of "Anglo-Indians," and have known them to be taking exception to what might be termed the qualities of a "gentleman." The latest exploits of a representative "Anglo-Indian" organ in India that has no scruples even in going to the extent of throwing dust into the eyes of the Indian people by calling itself the "Friend of India," make us wonder whether all that has been said and written about this class was not true! The story runs as follows:—

Just after the seismic catastrophe of September last, Mr. Srish Chandra Ghose of the Praberiak Publishing Company, Preach Chandernagore, published in the newspapers a letter from his friend, Mr. Rash Behari Bose of Tokyo, graphically describing the havoc wrought by the earthquake and asking Srish Babu to send him one thousand Yen. A Representative of the Statesman of Calcutta, because of the news value of this letter, went to call upon Mr. Ghose and asked his permission for the publication of Mr. Bose's letter in the columns of his newspaper, Mr. Ghose, it appears, gave him a copy of the letter which was duly published. A week later, the Editor of the "Statesman" came out with a note saying that as Mr. Bose was a "proclaimed revolutionary offender", no Indian should render him any financial assistance. I have been told that the Statesman went even so far as to utter a threat to those Indians who could have the hardihood to help Mr. Bose, Fortunately for India, Indians know the real worth of this self-styled "Friend of India," and no less a personage than Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore has thought fit to come to the rescue of Mr. Bose. He has been kind enough to send a Draft of Rs. 621 to Mr. Bose, and the latter gentleman on his part has handed over this amount to the Hindusthanee Association of Japan, Tokyo, for distribution among all the Indian sufferers, including himself. It is reported that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other distinguished Indians are also considering the question of helping Mr. Bose and other Hindusthanee residents of Tokyo.

JAPAN—THE HYPOTHETICAL ENEMY!

That the Singapore Naval project has only been postponed or shelved temporarily but not entirely abandoned, is the consensus of opinion in Tokyo. No two views are now held in this country regarding the fact that the British politicians as well as strategists consider Japan to be their hypothetical enemy with whom a war in the Pacific or adjacent waters were actually threatened at some indefinite future date. A good deal of extremely frank speaking was indulged in at the Parliament in London when discussions, for and against the abandonment of the Scheme were going on. The bottom has now openly been knocked out of the oft repeated platitudes of British Imperialists and Navalists that they had never even dreamed of a possible conflict with Japan, their erst-while ally and a faithful friend, during the fateful days of the World War, when Great Britain's future destiny was hanging in the balance. A Japanese writer while commenting upon the views of Mr. Bruce, the Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, that without the construction of the Singapore Naval Base "the existence and prestige of the Empre were endangered." reminds him that during all these years when there was no strong naval base at Singapore, the "existence and prestige" of the British Empire were never endangered even once. And all sorts of vituperations, in disguised forms, are being hurled against this Island Empire, especially from Australia, while it is an incontestable fact that that very country owes her safety and the prosperity it enjoys now to the Japanese Naval Squadrons that protected her during the War.

ASIA FOR ASIATICS.

It would be futile to pretend that Japan does not aim to bring about the realisation of "Asia for Asiatics. If the official world, owing to all sorts of political considerations, does not come out in support of this slogan, the people do. They see vast expanses of God's earth owned and controlled by the white nations lying untapped and unexplored, but where the colour of their skins debars them from finding an outlet for their surplus population. Japanese citizens, in common with other Asiatics, have suffered insults as well as indignities at the hands of white people and then learned to emulate Western methods at enormous sacrifices in order to be able to keep their heads high in the so-called comity of nations. Mr. J. L. Garvin, the noted British publicist, while trying to defend the construction of a Naval Base at Singapore, in the columns of the London "Observer," by raising the Japanese bogey, argues that it was impossible to forecast the consequences of the development of Japanese militarism and expansionism; and if, therefore, Singapore fell into hostile hands, it would be impossible for the English-speaking communities to co-operate effectively and the White races would be dethroned from the unquestioned supremacy which they have enjoyed for two centuries. But it is a pity that Mr. Garvin forgets so brazen-facedly that "militarism and expansionism." the very instruments which he rises to condemn in the hands of Japanese, made it possible for his own people to rob the Asiatics of their liberty, hearths and homes. In his own words, "the Japanese are determined to be equal with the White race," and, "the White races have forced that alternative upon them."

A CLIQUE OF NATIONS.

Mr. Garvin admits that the Japanese demands for racial equality were rejected at Versailles as well as Washington and is supported in this contention by another well-known British publicist, Mr. Geoffrey Drage, who in the course of a 1,000 word letter to the London "Times" assures the British public that "Japan has no real sympathy with the League of Nations." "The Observer's" editor too would like White nations, including America, to make the League of Nations an effective guarantee of peace so as to insure against a war with Japan which he finds inevitable within the next 30 years. Immediately, after the formation of the League had been reported from Paris, during the Peace negotiations, some Japanese editors called it the "League of White Nations" and others "A Clique of Nations" to perpetuate as well as solidify the illegitimate possession of other peoples' territories by the Western powers. The Japanese have fought successful was in self-defence but not for aggression. Their record, in spite of the insignificant activities in China by a few of their misguided soldier-statesmen, is a thousand times cleaner than that of any other White nation on the surface of the earth. If the Japanese have antipathy towards the League of Nations, it is because they find in it another bungling artifice to bring about the humiliation and thraldom of their own kith and kin, and they being made the indirect instruments of these nefarious deeds. It would be pure nonsense to assert that a gigantic Naval Base at Singapore was to be constructed in self-defence alone and not to bring unjust as well as undue pressure upon the rising tide of Japanese supremacy and earnest desires of the Japanese to elevate the status of their Asiatic brethren. Why take protection under a League of Nations dominated only by members of a single race? Make it a real League of Nations in spirit as well as name, and the necessity for huge floating monsters or naval bases would vanish overnight.

A FABIAN SOCIETY IN JAPAN.

A Fabian Society for Japan is in course of formation at Tokyo, Professor Isoo Abe of the Waseda University in Tokyo and a pioneer Socialist thinker among the Japanese is the prime mover in the work of organization which is now fairly on a way to realization. Of all the eminent Japanese thinkers, writers and speakers on Socialism Professor Abe has enjoyed an unstinted reputation for some 20 years since he came into prominence as a friend and co-worker of Mr. Shusin Kotoku who was hanged for being suspected of having conspired against the life of the late Emperor Meiji. But Professor Abe is moderate in his ideas when compared to those of Mr. Kotoku. The learned Professor is a great friend of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb as well as our distinguished countryman, Lalla Lajpat Raiji. For the last many years he has been striving his best to interest the leading writers and thinkers of the nation towards the formation of a group on the lines of the Fabian Society of England, to coordinate their efforts for the study of methods leading to the reconstruction of an ideal society. Now that his life-long efforts are being crowned with success, Prof. Abe's ideas are said to be supported by such leading lights in the literary circles of Japan as Kan Kikuchi, Ujaku Akita, Kesava Yamazaki, Sei'chi Fujimori, Kaku Nii, Kichizo Nakamura, Sanshiro Ishikawa and others. Though modeled according to the aims and objects of the British Society, it is not yet certain whether it will have any direct relations with its namesake. The first literary enterprise of the Japanese Fabian Society will be a monthly magazine which begins publication from the month of April under the name of "Studies in Socialism." while books and other voluminous literature is expected to make its appearance from time to time. One of the principal objects of the Society as outlined in its prospectus will be "to study examine and investigate the systems and organizations of politics, economics and other social phases from a purely scholastic and systematical standpoint and work for a reform if such be for the advancement of society and the uplift of mankind."

IRON-HAND IN FORMOSA.

The "Osaka Mainichi," one of the two most widely circulated newspapers in the Japanese Empire, had some very pungent remarks to make in the course of an editorial, the other day, regarding the situation in Formosa. A few excerpts from the same as translated by a local journal, are quoted below and will perhaps prove of greeat interest to the readers of the "Chronicle." Says the "Osaka Mainichi":—

"It was at the close of last year that some Formosan natives were arrested on the charge of breaking the Peace Policy Act, having devoted themselves to a moment for establishing a special legislative body in that island. The preliminary examination having finished, 14 of them will be put to further examination in court.

The Police authorities of the Government-General of Formosa arrested them on the charge of violation of the other issued by that Government prohibiting the inclusion of members from that island in an association that advocates the grant of a Legislature. In the past a majority of the natives arrested on the charge of political offence have been merely rabble, but the case is different this time. Most of the natives arrested are intellectuals, and accordingly the influence which affects the psychology of the islanders is regarded as rather grave. . . . It is a mistake of the Government-General to attempt to annihilate such movements by the arrest of those natives. It is an incitement to further agitation.

"Petitions for the establishment of a special legislative body for the island have already been presented to the Diet three times. . . . With such a state of affairs, it is not possible to destroy claims to self-government which already have taken deep root in the minds of the natives, by the power of Government authority. The intellectuals may not be afraid of persecution, and they may be willing to be martyrs of political interest of their brothers and sisters. If this be the case, it is dangerous to oppress them with police force. It must be borne in mind that they are not traitors to the Government-General. They only insist on the extension of self-government to the Island. Therefore it is foolish to try to oppress them. Their claim and insistence must be handled with sound reason and sense. Should their claim and insistence be treated with force and violence, they will become traitors."

PUBLICITY WORK IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 29.

With a view to meet the growing demand for prompt supply of official information to the public the Mysore Government have passed orders directing the publication of a blue book journal as an official monthly organ both in English and Kannada under the name of the "Mysore Blue Book and Publicity Journal" and appointed the Secretary to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council as Publicty Officer to edit the journal and also to issue to the editors of newspapers every Saturday abstracts of important official papers suitable for publication in a condensed form.

Sir Muhammed Shafi has been suddenly taken ill. He is in Ripon Hospital and is progressing.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

HANDWRITING EXPERT EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 30.

More prosecution witnesses were examined to-day in the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case before the Sessions Judge. The accused being S. A. Dange, Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta, Shaukat Usmani and Muzaffar Ahmad. before the proceedings commenced Mr. Alston drew the attention of the court to a Reuter's message of 28th April confirming the existence of an Eastern branch of the Communist International. He said it is rather curious that within four days of Col. Kaye's cross examination in this Court about the existence of an Eastern branch of the Communist International that Reuter should have telegraphed to India saying that the newly appointed Russian Minister to Afghanistan (M. Stark) spent a part of his diplomatic service in the Eastern section of the Committee of the Third International and the propaganda section of the all Russian Central Executive Committee.

The first two witnesses examined were from Bombay C. I. D. They were Shaik Hussanally Yasin and Hafiz Muhamed Usmani both Sub-Inspectors. While the former deposed to having intercepted a few letters in Bombay, the other said he reported them. Mr. Frank Brewster examiner of questioned documents with the Government of India examined by Mr. Alston said that he studied hand-writing with leading experts in England and in the United States. He examined some documents in this case. There were some purporting to have been signed by M. N. Roy some of them were in English and some in Bengalee. He said that ten exhibits (which he pointed out) were all in the hand-writing of one M. N. Roy while the postcripts to one exhibit and the writing on envelopes were in the hand-writing of another Evelyn Roy (M. N. Roy's European wife). The English words seen here and there in Bengalee letters signed by M. N. Roy were also in one and the same hand-writing. Groups of several exhibits were typed on various machines.

The examination of Mr. F. Brewster lasted nearly two hours and related mostly to documents put in as exhibits. Thereafter cross-examination commenced. Replying to Dr. Manilal witness said he used to know Bengalee, but it was rather rusty now because he lost touch about ten years ago. He worked in Bengalee and wrote official documents. Witness did not read or care to understand the contents of exhibits written in Bengalee regarding which he had to express opinion. Witness was not aware that he had made any mistakes in giving evidence as handwriting expert. But he had heard of persons having passed hand-writing test, but made mistakes in giving evidence.

Cross-examined by Pandit Kapildeva Malavya witness said he had not got to submit annual report to Government as to whether his evidence as hand-writing expert was accepted or rejected. Now he was aware that his superior (Col. Kaye) had to annually submit such reports Witness had not heard of any proposal to abolish his post. It was absolutely untrue to say that he had been told his post would be abolished. He had never been told that all the High Courts in India had disagreed with the opinions of hand-writing experts and that therefore it was useless to have hand-writing expert with the Government of India. The statement was again absolutely untrue. One of American experts with whom witness had studied was Mr Osborn, author of a standard work on questioned documents. It was not true to say that in America they did not attach importance to evidence of hand-writing experts. On other hand they attached very great importance. Witness believed he was equally proficient both in English and Bengalee. But he could not undertake to translate into Bengalee documents written in English.

In further cross-examination by Pandit Kapildeva Malavya witness said it was not necessary for hand-writing expert to know the language in which the questioned writing was written. He did not know the Chinese language. If he were asked to express an opinion regarding a document in the Chinese language he would not undertake to do it. He did not understand the Tamil language, but he knew how the letters were made. Proceeding witness stated that in examining the documents in the Court one of the points to which he paid attention was that of forgery. He endeavoured to see whether any of these letters might have been written by somebody else in imitation of the writing of the exhibits believed to have been written by Roy, but he found no ground for such suspicion.

Counsel:—Do you think that a handwriting expert must be a clever manipulator of handwriting?

Witness:—I don't think so.

Counsel:—But can you imitate another man's handwriting successfully?

Witness:—I think I can.

Counsel:—Do you think you can do it better than those who forge?

Witness:—I think I can. (After a pause). I hope you don't mean to suggest that I forged the documents in this case.

Counsel:—There is no such indictment so far. Now tell me if you can do it more successfully than a forgerer?

Witness:—As a test of skill I think I can do it better, but as a psychological act in the production of real forged document to be used for civil or criminal purposes I should say no.

Counsel:—As a matter of individual merit could you do it as successfully as other experts?

Witness:—That I can't say.

Re-examined by Mr. Alston Mr. Brewster said that there was no difference whatever between the evidence he gave in the Lower Court and that he gave here. After the examination in the Lower Court he examined additional typed documents. The cases in which he had expressed his opinion were those in which he was certain. Unless he felt in his mind that he was quite certain he would refuse to give an opinion. The case was then adjourned till to-morrow.

ENCOURAGING OVERSEAS TRADE.

FUNCTIONS OF TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

In the course of an address at the Rotary Club of Calcutta to-day, Mr. T. M. Ainscough, His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India, explained the scope of the activities of the Department of Overseas Trade. He said that there was nothing novel in the fact that the British Government assisted in the progress of British Overseas Trade and it had now so perfected its commercial intelligence system that the Governments of other countries had recently been closely and openly studying the British organisation with a view to the development of their own on similar lines.

Having explained the ways in which the Department of Overseas Trade assisted the individual trader in the United Kingdom, Mr. Ainscough gave an account of the functions and aims of the Trade Commissioner Service which concerned India. He said, there were now fourteen commissioners and the number might be increased in future. As far as India and Ceylon were concerned there was a senior Trade Commissioner for general supervision of work and with headquarters in Calcutta, a Trade Commissioner was also stationed at Calcutta and one at Bombay while the principal Collector of Customs at Colombo acted as the Imperial Trade Correspondent in Ceylon. The primary duty of the United Trade Commissioner comprised collection of information regarding opportunities for securing and developing trade by British manufacturers and merchants, and it was also his general duty to endeavour to promote the trade of the British Empire as a whole.

Mr. Ainscough emphasised the necessity of cooperation by the local importers and buyers, and pointed out that every order placed with the British manufacturers helped to meet the burden of debt left by the war, to keep people in Britain employed, and to strengthen the economic fabric of the Empire. It was hoped, therefore, that buyers and merchants in India would bear that in mind whenever purchase or distribution of foreign competing goods was considered. The British manufacturer and exporter had a far greater experience of, and was usually prepared to give much better service in, the overseas markets than his foreign rivals, but if any merchant had a complaint that a particular trade was being lost to the British Industries by a manufacturer's unreasonable disinclination to meet the needs of the market it was hoped, that he would bring the matter to the attention of the British Trade Commissioner and he might rest assured that every effort would be made, not only by the Trade Commissioners, but also by the Department of Overseas Trade to correct the faults of the producer which usually arose through ignorance of local conditions and to preserve the particular trade for the United Kingdom.

Answering the question as to what action was taken when a local body tried to boycott British goods, Mr. Ainscough said, it was impossible to interfere in such a case by executive action. He deprecated attaching too great an importance to such happenings, as he had found that if undue attention was drawn to them those who originated them received encouragement.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT.

MR. R. D. TATA'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, April 30.

Interviewed by Associated Press representative Mr. R. D. Tata said that he had just received a copy of the Tariff Board's report and that his office was working out the exact financial effects of the proposals. It would, therefore, be premature for him to express an opinion whether the effect of the proposals, if they were adopted in full, would enable the industry to earn the reasonable margin of profit to which reference was made by the Tariff Board. He felt great anxiety on one point. He should have preferred a sliding scale of duties to meet exchange fluctuations instead of the uncertainty to the trade inseparable from the occasional exercise of special powers in the hands of the executive. He, however, expressed his appreciation of the labour of the Tariff Board in dealing with a very complex and difficult problem. Not one of the critics of the Tata Iron and Steel Company's enterprise could complain that he was not given a full and patient hearing and every aspect of the question that was brought to their notice was not investigated, and especially the canard with regard to the jeopardising of the interests of agriculturists has been very well disposed of as imaginary. It was evident that the Tariff Board had taken trouble to consider the incidence of any burden which might fall on different classes of the users of steel and had attempted to minimize that burden by a composite scheme of Tariffs and Bounties.

"We are, however, grateful to the Tarff Board", continued Mr. Tata, "for recording their deliberate opinion that they were satisfied with the management of affairs at Jamshedpur. This is particularly gratifying in view of the large number of baseless rumours which were started by all sortt of interested parties. If everyone of these rumours had come to be believd, it would appear that everything was wrong with the enterprise in the policy of extensions in the matter of sales and contracts in the matter of engagement of foreigners at extravagant salaries and, generally, in the matter of business-like control from Bombay. Whatever may be said of the propriety or fairness of those who circulated these rumours in the past, those who are inclined to credit them might at least study with advantage those chapters of the Tariff Board's report which are dealing with these topics. The Tariff Board was certainly a very critical body, though in no sense hostile."

Asked as to whether he would supply the Press with some of the facts bearing on these topics in a summarized form for publication, Mr. Tata said that they were contained in their evidence now fully published, but the would be very glad indeed to enlighten any party in busines connections with the Company who desired the information. These figures ought to shew to the sceptics that the reason for anxiety in the situation was not one arising from the state of affars at Jamshedpur, but arising from the world causes in the deliberate effort of foreign Powers to dump down steel regardless of price in order to sustain their own currencies and from adverse exchange. The over-production of steel in the world had, been constantly referred to in contemporary literature, but India as yet produced onyl a fraction of its requirements and the danger to India, was not that there might be over-production, but that the surplus products of the world, as they were in the past two years, might be thrown on India deliberately to destroy the existing enterprise in steel manufacture.

Mr. Tata in conclusion said that he hoped that the atmosphere of distrust arising from irresponsible rumours, which in the industrial history of India had been known to secure disorganisation of many a sound enterprise, would now be dispelled as the result of the findings of the Tariff Board. A community that wanted large enterprises to flourish in its midst ought to show itself more vigilant against panicky rumours involving wholesale condemnation of good work which may be done. Confidence was the life of industry and those who undermined confidence were dealing a blow to industrial progress. He hoped that a return to normal conditions would be possible before long and that those who had scoffed would then remain to pray.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

SATYAGRAHIS OBSERVE DAY OF REJOICING.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT UPON MAHATMA GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, April 30.

At a public meeting held last evening at Vaikom foreshore one of the speakers said that he was in favour of getting up a monster memorial to the British Government protesting against the Travancore State keeping up such invidious social distinctions and denying the most elementary rights to the depressed classes. He admitted that Congressmen would disagree with him regarding the memorial, but those like him who had some faith in the British Justice could sign such a memorial.

Yesterday was the 30th day of the Satyagraha campaign and it was observed as a day of rejoicing by the Satyagrahis.

Since Monday only three volunteers have been offering Satyagraha on all the roads except the Western road where there were six.

Yesterday morning volunteers on the Western road noticed thorns strewn about on the passage at the northern side where they usually sat, which, however, they removed. The volunteers attempted, as usual, to effect an advance into the prohibited area but the guards, it is alleged, pushed them back. One of the volunteers fell unconscious and is under medical treatment.

A meeting of the untouchability committee was held yesterday at which it was resolved to send a deputation to Andhera to wait upon Mahatma Gandhi to explain to him fully the situation at Vaikom and seek his advice as regards future programme.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY'S SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 30.

Rev. Deacon, M.P. Petros, who is now at Vaikom, in connection with the Satyagraha has issued a message to his co-religionist expressing admiration of the action of the Congress volunteers condemning the customs of untouchability and exhorting his co-religionists to show more interest in anti-unapproachability movement so that the Kingdom of God may be hastened in that great land.

AKALI FREE KITCHEN TO BE OPENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 29.

The party of twelve Akalis sent by the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee to open a free kitchen at Vaikom arrived in Madras to-night at 9-10 p.m. by the Bomaay passengers train from Amritsar. They were met at the central station by Mr. T. Prakasam of the "Swarajya." The party is led by Mr. Lala Lal Singh, and Baba Kripal Singh. They said that their present activities at Vaikom would be confined to the opening and conducting of a free cosmopolitan kitchen for the Satyagrahis and that, they would not offer Satyagraha without instructions from the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee though they were ready for it.

The party leaves Madras for Vaikom tomorrow evening. During their stay in Madras they are the guests of Mr. T. Prakasam, Editor of the "Swarajya."

MR. GOWNDER ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 30.

An Ajengo message says:—Mr. Iyyamuthu Gownder of Coimbatore, one of the three persons prohibited by the Travancore Government to address meetings in the State addressed a crowded meeting at Chirayinkal near Trivandrum and was immediately arrested by the District Superintendent of Police. The district Magistrate was present at the time of arrest.

THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

AT WEMBLEY PARK.

SPECIAL VISIT BEFORE THE OPENING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 10.

The British Empire Exhibition may be boycotted by bodies of patriotic Indians, the vexing of supplies may receive a check here and a defeat there; but I notice that the "Chronicle," as a good purveyor of all sorts of news, gives its readers all the current information about this great show.

Therefore I resolved to pay a visit to the show, or perhaps I should say the grounds and buildings, in common with some scores of journalists, and some hundreds of the merely curious. By the courtesy of the publicity ogranisation of the Exhibition I was given the opportunty to effect an unchaperoned tour, and to put my nose into all sorts of places.

Indeed, there are no holes and corners to cover up, and the authorities love publicity even if it takes the form of criticism. As a result of this policy, quite a little crowd of visitors is to be seen daily in the "outline-exhibition." On the day of my visit, it was already possible to take a tour of the grounds, and of most of the buildings, without risking stubbed toes on lumps of hord core or blocks of unplaced concrete. The pot holes in the walks and roads are nearly all filled in: the road-rollers are, here and there, rolling the finished surface. The concrete bed of the stream and great lake, which are, as in previous modern Exhibitions a great architectural feature, awaits have turning in of the water. The buildings have received their final coat of glestening light paint. A fickle sunlight, and an exceptionally blue sky, gave an atmosphere, a little less than usually English and unappropriate, to the really noble Indian Pavilion, and the exquisite carved-wood Burma building.

To those accustomed to the wonderful capacity for hurrying-up, that characterises exhibitions on the eve of opening, it is evident that something worth paying for will be presented to the huge crowd which will attend the opening ceremony on April 23.

As I pointed out in my letter of Jan. 3, (Chronicle of January 27) practically nothing is known in England of the opinion of the Indian people on the British Empire Exhibition. I said in that letter: "Not a sign of boycott or ostracism will be evident when, in April, the huge Indian Pavilion is thrown open to tens of thousands. The decision of the Working Committee of the Congress to abandon all foreign propaganda .....has resulted in..... puzzlement as to whether Indians are or are not boycotting English goods and institutions.....Millions of visitors will go there (Wembley) including, I do not doubt, some hundreds of Indians. Hardly one will dream that India contains a single thought about that Exhibition, other than thoughts of goodwill and gratitude to the promoters. What an opportunity for propaganda lost!"

It is something to be able to say, in these days of rapid changes, that the above remarks remain true although three months old. The crowd of sightseers, students, businessmen, conference delegates and others who make the public of great exhibitions, will enjoy the beauties of the Indian Pavilion without a thought of Indian discontent or Indian protests. Yet all sorts of opportunities for the advertising of this discontent and these protests against Exhibition commitments,—opportunities involving comparatively small expenditure or organisation,—would have been provided by the Exhibition itself, as well as by the preparatory publicity.

In the Exhibition buildings are four conference halls, accommodating aggregate audiences of 2,600. The subjects of conferences range from "Religions of the Empire" to "International Women's Movement", "Decimal System" to League of Nations. Relations of Labour Movement and Scientific research, —Agricultural Co-operation,—these and many another conference-subject will assemble audiences eminently capable of being influenced by a plain printed statement of the Indian protest. No more on that point,—except to report the general fact that the huge expenditure on this great enterprise is not for one season only. It will close each winter, and re-open each spring, for (it is hoped) many years to come; though the national exhibits will presumably be replaced by the Commercial and Industrial exhibits of private enterprises. It is intended to offer the buildings as a means of housing Industrial and Commercial Exhibitions on a larger scale than has heretofore been possible.

The grounds cover 240 acres. In the period of two years since the laying out of the site, of which one year has been spent in building, over ten million pounds have been spent in the preparations. The expenditure by Colonies and Dominions on their buildings totals about one million

The portion of the grounds known as the Garden has been designed and cultivated with really wonderful effects. The lawns are a success. The artificial waterways will be a striking feature. As in the White City, they come into the plan by reason of the prominent influence of Indian architecture on the entire scheme. Despite the fact that the two huge dominating buildings, the Palaces of Engineering and of Industry, are based on European models, the Indian Pavilion architecturally dominates the scene. Even the Canadian and Australian buildings whose classical lines are visible in the same *coup d'oeil*, seem to have been harmonised in some skilful way, perhaps by the colour scheme employed. The Indian Pavilion covers three acres of ground, and aspires to base itself on a combination of the Taj Mahal and the Delhi Jumma Musjid. A dominating dome towers over the main entrance, and minarets rise to a height of 110 feet. Several Indian States have special exhibits, while each Province has a Court and there are other Courts for the ports, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi. The Indian Forest Department has a really beautiful Court, where Indian woods and their uses are exemplified.

It must not be imagined that I desire to depict a finished condition of affairs It was at the time of my visit a state of "unfinish" of a most alarming character that greeted the non-technical eye. I am, however, very used to exhibitions, and I saw the signs of a capacity for rapid realisation and presentation that offered every sort of hope for the opening a fortnight hence. The unfinished condition is in the nature of such enterprises, and has not been materially affected by the workmen's strike, lasting only a few days last week.

There were no evidences of the recent strike in the activity and demeanour of the workers during the time of my visit. All were working with a will; and despite a singular absence of the "jazper," or nagging fireman and ganger all artisans and labourers were doing their bit and finishing the little areas allotted to them.

Each State or province has undertaken the arrangement of its own Court. Indian craftsmen are in many cases emlpoyed, but in some of the work (even in the decorations) Englishmen were employed. I heard that these men, previously totally unused to Oriental art canons or decorative practices, gave full satisfaction by the way they threw themselves into the work and carried out their instructions.

Despite the general air of unpreparedness and bareness, the bales and cases awaiting unpacking, the air of a great informal wharf where a world's goods had been unloaded, a good deal of progress could be noted.

It was with a pleasant little shock that one saw the familiar words "Cox's Shipping Agency" in a hundred places. In fact I could almost imagine I had just taken a short journey from the "Chronicle" office when I came on a board bearing the inscription "Indian Central Cotton Committee, 25 Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay." By the way, the Cotton Committee has twenty cases of most instructive exhibits. The Port Trust, too, has a striking series of clever models. The Bombay Court will be a very noble scheme, both decoratively and intellectually.

The Punjab Court was perhaps the furthest developed of any, and it is full of good artistic points. Every eye will be caught by the room designed and executed by the Staff and students of the Mayo School of Arts, Lahore.

Among the Courts attracting by their daring artistry or rare objects I particularly remarked Mysore, a little jewel—,Behar and Orissa, a comparatively quiet and very tasteful scheme,—Bikaner, Indore, and Patiala.

There was not available at the time a list of States and cities taking part in the Indian Section, but I hope to make a complete list and to cable it independently.

I will leave to a further article some details of the Ceylon and Burma pavilions, and of buildings of other lands. I want to say one word of the two huge structures of steel and concrete which are to house Industry and Engineering. The Palace of Industry will house chemicals, cotton and wool textiles, the industries of North Ireland (including shipbuilding, flax and linen), the tobacco trade, musical instruments etc. As the industries of each colony or dominion will be housed in its special pavilion,, one may regard the Palace of Industry as an industrial display for the United Kingdom.

The Palace of Engineering will, by the housewife, be remembered for its display of electrical domestic appliances, rather fallaciously regarded as labour-saving. To the mere man, it will be recollected for the largest locomotive engine in the Empire,—a truly beautiful monster, without the harried associations of the huge gun, which will please the jingoes and the children.

The Palace of Engineering contains sections for "general engineering and electrical engineering," including manufacturing and domestic appliances, Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony. Although I could not see much evidence of the fact at the time of my visit, the Marconi companies assure me that their stand in the electrical engineering section will show the latest achievements in wireless. The marvels of long-distance wireless communication—every sort of receiving set from simple crystal unit to a formidable multivalve installation, will be not only exemplified but explained Practical demonstrations of transmission and reception will be given. The exhibits will include devices for registering the position of the transmitter, such as are installed at lighthouse positions and other safety sations. By their means a vessel which does not carry wireless operator can obtain bearings during fog, when in the neighberhood of danger points. A wireless bell is among the lesser marvels listed. The function of most of the improved or newly-invented devices is unfortunately to dispense with the highly-trained and comparatively better-paid operators who would otherwise be necessary in order to effect similar results.

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YAMAN AND NAJD.

ALLIANCE AGAINST KING HUSEYN.

The Arabic paper "Mirat-ush-Sharq" which is published in Jerusalem has the following news:—

A result of the failure of Koweyt Conference is that Imam Yahya (of Yemen) and Ibn-us-Saud (of Najd) have concluded an offensive alliance against the King of Hejjaz. The newspaper "Palestine" says that these two states can together muster one hundred and forty thousand regular fighting troops (besides irregulars). The paper expresses the opinion that the King (of Hejjaz) and his sons cannot muster an army capable of standing against such a force. It is known that the Amir Abdullah will be Commander-in-Chief of the King's forces. But it is not known whether Amir Abdullah leaves the principality of Trans-Jordania for good or will return to it when the war is over.—*Al-Akhbar*.—Cairo, March, 31.

RY. EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCE.

Mr. Jhabvala, Hon. Secretary of the Railway-men's Unions in Bombay writes to say that the iniquities of the Railway authorities do not stop with arbitrary dismissal of men from the Workshops on baseless grounds, such as necessary retrenchment, and deficiency of output, but they advance further, which being of a grave nature as affecting the men's future position in service, he desires to place before the public for he has faith in public sympathy towards labour and invite much of it in order to stabilise their position. Every employee when discharged from service needs a certificate and has a reasonable claim upon the employer's certificate so as to fit him in office somewhere in future. That certificate may be good, bad or indifferent, but after all it is a necessary passport to future employment. Absence of such certificates necesarily causes an impression upon the mind of the prospective employer as to the employee's dishonesty or incapability or what else. This guarantee of service is a common feature everywhere in the transference of the employee's services from one place to another for establishing good relations between the employee and the future employer; but in the Railways of India the system is arbitrarily queer. A man who is asked to leave because the Company cannot accommodate him even if he is a good and skilful workmen cannot get any testimony to that effect. No course for discharge is mentioned at all though in every counterfoil of certificate given to the discharged men a column is reserved for specific mention of the same. Why is that column not filled in? Mr. Jhabwala adds that though he has repeatedly drawn the attention of the authorities to the same yet no useful purpose has been served. He gives a typical certificate below:—

Carriage and Wagon Department,
Carriage Shops,
1st April, 1924.

No. 46.

Paint Shop.

Krishna Daulatrai,
Painter No. 5312.

This is to give you notice that your services will be no longer required in this Department after 30-4-1924 ..... on account of .....

Signature of
Dist: Carriage and Wagon Supdt.

The blanks left unwritten are actually left unwritten by the authorities. Now, it is a known fact that if such a certificate is presented anywhere by the said Krishna Daulatrai he would never be engaged there for the non-statement of the reason will be construed as something wrong with the employee. Why should not that column be filled in? If it is not to be filled in then why should there be such a column at all?

Thus the Companies do not only ruin their employees while in their service, but also play an iniquitous part in ruining the men's future as well.

OPIUM AND THE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 6.)

Hongkong with regard to annual purchase of Opium by the latter? If so, what are they and for how many years? Are the Government of India assured by certificates given by the Government of Hongkong that such Opium is used for legitimate purposes?

(b) Can the Government of India provide an estimate of the quantity of opium that would normally be required by the population of Hongkong for strictly medicinal purposes? Have Government made any inquiry from the Government of Hongkong with regard to the quantity of opium that would be required in that country for strictly medicinal purposes? If not, do Government propose to make such inquiry,

(c) Can the Government of India define or describe what is meant by "legitimate purposes" for which they contended in the League of Nations at Geneva as a substitute for the words "medicinal and scientific"? What other kinds of consumption, besides "medicinal and scientific" do the Government of India consider as "legitimate?" Can Government give any idea of the quantity of opium used in India for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes?

(d) How many chests of opium have been supplied to the Government of the Straits Settlements during the last five years? Will the Government give separate figures for each year? Has any contract been made with regard to the future supply of opium to the Straits Settlements?

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett:—

(a) The agreement for the direct supply of Indian opium to the Government of Hongkong was renewed for a further period of five years with eccet from the 1st January 1921. The principal terms of the agreement are:—

1. The Government of Hongkong agrees to take the whole or substantially the whole, of its requirements from India.
2. Price Rs. 4,000 per chest.
3. The Government of Hongkong is under no obligation to take a minimum quantity of raw opium, and is required to give 6 month's notice of any increase or decrease, with reasons for any variation in the quantity taken. It can terminate the agreement by giving two years' notice. The responsibility for the proper use of opium rests with the importing country.

(b) No, the Government of India do not propose the make any such inpuiry from the Government of Hongkong.

(c) As a concise reply to the Hon'ble Member's question, I ask leave to read out the relevant portion of the report submitted to the Assembly of the League of Nations by the 5th Committee.

The Indian Delegate referred to was the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. "The Indian Delegate has informed the Committee that the number of properly equipped hospitals and dispensaries in India is inadequate to the needs of the population, which over vast areas is without medical assistance. In order to cope with the diseases with which some of those regions are constantly infected the population has cultivated the opium poppy from time immemorial and habitually takes opium in small doses as a prophylactic or an effective remedy. It is this use of opium which cannot be styled purely medical, i.e., that which is prescribed by a physician, that the Committee has in mind in using the term "legitimate."

The Committee recommended in consequence that the word "legitimate" should be substituted for "medicinal and scientific" and as the Hon'ble Member is no doubt aware this recommendation was adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

No figures are available for the quantity of opium used in India for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.

(d) The quantity of Indian opium supplied to the Government of the Straits Settlements during the last five years was as follows:—

1919	.....	4,155 chests.
1920	.....	3,000 chests.
1921	.....	3,000 chests.
1922	.....	1,800 chests.
1923	.....	2,100 chests.

The agreement for the direct supply of Indian opium to the Government of the Straits Settlements has been renewed for a further period of five years with effect from the 1st January 1925.

Illegitimate and Vicious.

The following points should be noticed:—The Government of India has got *no assurance* from the Government of Hongkong that the opium sent from India to Hongkong is being used for 'legitimate' purposes. The opium is practically all being used for opium smoking, which is declared illegitimate under the Hague Convention. The Government of India knows full well that Hongkong and Singapore are both flagrantly breaking the promise made at the Hague Convention. Yet they continue to send Indian Monopoly Opium.

The Government of India do *not* propose to make any enquiry from Hongkong as to the amount needed for medicinal and scientific purposes. So answers Sir Basil Blackett. They will not enquire for the simple reason that at the utmost three or four chests would be sufficient instead of the average of 300 chests which the Government of India is sending to-day for the vicious purpose of opium smoking. To Singapore, which would need hardly any more chests than Hongkong for medicinal and scientific purposes, the average has been not far short of 3,000 chests! It should be understood that 16 chests of opium make one ton! Each chest contains nearly two maunds! The Government of India knows as well as possible that these *tons* of opium are sent out for vicious purposes for opium smoking is a vice and nothing less. Yet it will not make any enquiry from Hongkong or Singapore as to how this Indian opium is used. To my mind there is not the least difference in guilt between the Government of India which makes profit by providing the opium to Singapore for opium smoking and the Singapore Government which makes profits out of its licensed opium smoking dens.

HOUNDED BY C. I. D

EXPERIENCES OF AN AMERICAN TOURIST

OPEN LETTER TO LAW MEMBER.

Visitors to the great Congress at Cocanada, writes "Swarajya" (Madras), will remember the tall, graceful figure of a bearded American, walking brisky about the vast grounds with absolute freedom and creating an unusual interest among the spectators. His easy and pleasant manners and the absence of that "something" which keeps away an Indian at a distance from a "White" man, soon made him popular with the great multitude. That gentleman is Mr. Peter Zavitsky. Born in Virginia, Minn, (U. S. A.) twenty-six years ago, Mr. Zavitsky was taken to Washington State when yet a child, and he was brought up and educated on a farm. Three years ago he started on a world-tour, and visited Japan, China, and Central Asia, reaching India by way of Kashmir. Dressed, while in India, in the Indian fashion—a loose shirt and a dhoti—this young American has won many friends in this country. His habits are simple, his speech pleasant and his manners peculiarly lovable and attractive. His admiration for Mahatma Gandhi is intense, and he regards Tagore, Acharya Roy and Sarojini Devi as "great characters."

"Swarajya" says that a batch of constables, in mufti, is stationed near the building where he resides, to watch his movements day and night. When they are sure that Mr. Zavitski is in the house they spend their time in chatting and playing—perhaps also dosing; but once he stirs out, they are up on their feet. He cannot move out on the road for quarter of an hour without being followed by one of the batch. He starts on a morning walk—sure as anything, hundred yards behind him is the constable. He attends the cinema—the inevitable constable follows him thereto.

Mr. Zavitski is at a loss to know why he should be subjected to this extraordinary kind of surveillance.

"Why do you do all these silly things?" —Mr. Zavitski asked the District Superintendent of Police who once visited the Ashram where he was residing for a time. "It is to protect you"—was the reply. But Mr. Zavitski told him plainly that he was not in need of any protection.

Mr. Zavitski has addressed the following open letter to the Law Member:—

My Dear Sir,

From last January when I paid my first visit to the Madras Presidency, I have been mercilessly hounded by several moustached children who tell me they belong to your police force and have orders to watch my movements and doings closely. In the beginning I was struck with an indignant surprise at the imposition upon my rights of peace, but thinking that it was not done deliberately or intentionally by you, but by the ignorance or some error of your subordinates, I gave it no serious consideration.

Weeks and months have passed and still this careful watch shamelessly and openly continues convincing me that you are a victim of quixotic hallucination, and with the hope of de-hypnotizing you, I write you this open letter.

When I stopped in an Asram on the Totapali Hills, you always had three or four of your satellites at the place, warning and threatening the village and mountain folk not to have anything to do with me, for the Government would be displeased and would deprive them of their liberty. At every move I made, two or three armed with an axe would follow, making my position very awkward at times.

To-day I am in your home city, and everyone I meet seems to know that you have three or four of your protectors of peace stationed before the doors of my stopping quarters.

Where is your common-sense, and what are your reasons to justify such a close watch over me?

"Is it because I love Mr. Gandhi, associate with his followers, and speak out my sentiments that prompts you to try to humiliate and embarrass me before all."

"Not only I, but the whole free world, loves a man like Gandhi who fearlessly declares his birthright, and it is puzzling us all how educated people like yourself can hate and trample such men."

I possess the right and freedom to go to any country in the world, and protection must be given. Have you and your people that privilege? Every one knows that you have not got it even in your own homeland. Then why do you hurt me when I wish you good? Would not life be more beautiful if you had the freedom of embracing a stranger instead of sending hounds armed with axes after him? You seem to take this lightly and do not consider my feelings, but imagine yourself somewhere in China or America alone, with a few policemen following openly on your tracks. What would you think of those heartless people? If you cannot have any feeling or respect for me, for goodness sake, have a little for your own who are scattered every-where, and in America there are not a few. Had I not met with the spirit of freedom in the Indian people at Cocanada last winter, I would have been at home long ago telling my people that the Indians are a race who have sold and are selling their birth-right for flattery, titles and rupees; therefore they do not deserve any rights in America. How dare you expect rights in another's house which you have not nor wish for, in your own. Ponder seriously over this. Do not believe that the whole world is mad, and you and your masters are alone sane.

I wish to inform you that in no other country do police follow people openly. By practising this and setting such degrading examples before children, don't you think that there is a danger of turning India into a nation of policemen?

"How much better it would be if the people's money expended for this system of self-degeneration was utilised for the badly needed education of India's little ones."

But I feel that no matter how plainly I write this letter, you will understand it from your own point of view, give your moustache a twist upwards, and double the force around me with strict orders to watch me more closely than ever. You are going to see that your institution looks important in the eyes of your master.

"I, like Mr. Gandhi and his followers, shall ignore you with a smile and as long as you keep your strong right-arm off me, and your sanchos keep their Tamohawks to themselves I shall not trouble my Consul or Washington about this foolishness."

Hoping that you will awaken enough to realize your duty both towards me and your people and wishing you peace and happiness,

I remain,
Sincerely yours,
PETER ZAVITSKI.

BON VOYAGE

Captain Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the Bombay School of Art, leaves, to-day, for a short sojourn at home, the shores of the city he has so constantly and so valiantly endeavoured to stir up to an adequate appreciation of its artistic responsibilities. When he first set foot on Indian soil, just five years ago, he did not, it may be assumed, find the city in an atmosphere that could even euphemistically be described as congenial for the dreams that had driven him towards these shores. But his dreams had the strength and the restless quality, the determination and the tenacity of the chisel that brings life to the stone. It has been, for him, up-hill work all along. From the moment he realised the peculiar difficulties of the situation he found himself in he made his self-imposed mission serve him, not as an excuse for intermittent and discreet enthusiasm, but as an irresistible impetus for continued work towards the desired goal. He has, it is true, not yet attained it. His work, therefore, continues. But is there any doubt now about the change he has wrought in the stagnating environment which had before his arrival become almost a permanent adjunct of the city? The change is only a prelude. But it is an absolutely essential prelude. Five years of crowded and sincere work has enabled him to dispose of an incredible amount of the arrears of lost opportunities. He has won the confidence and admiration of his students and his colleagues by his work. It is, again, his work and his transparent sincerity that has won for him the unqualified appreciation of all those, interested in the rapid progress and development of Indian Art who have been watching him with increasing attention and gratitude. He leaves these shores, to-day, with well-founded hopes. And, as an accredited champion of Indian Art he carries with him the promise which this city offers him. He carries with him something more, the good wishes and the assurance of all lovers of Indian Art who are anxious to see an early fulfilment of that promise. It will therefore be a much wider circle than the members of the Art Society of India who will this evening wish him *Bon Voyage*. Bombay will look forward to his championship in England.

G.I.P. RY. WORKSHOPS REDUCTION.

Mr. Jhabwala the Hony. General Secretary of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union has issued the following manifesto to the workmen on the line in connection with the contemplated reduction of 1350 men in the course of which he says that Mr. C. F. Andrews is also actively moving in the matter and he (Mr. Jhabwala) has been authorised to issue the following statement to the men and to the Press as given by Mr. Andrews.

I have been to see the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway and have had a very long talk with him about the Matunga workshop. As the conversation was confidential I am not able to tell the public definitely about its results, but I am hopeful that it may have had some effect in certain cases. The Agent has no intention of discharging, at the present time under the head of retrenchment any men who had previously been put on light work owing to injury received on the railway or in the workshop while on performance of duty. I have brought to his notice certain persons who appeared to me to come under this heading and he has promised to enquire into their records I cannot. I am afraid, express much hope about the retrenchment as a whole which have already been made, but I am doing all I possibly can to make the great suffering which must necessarily fall on the subordinates lighter than it otherwise would have been. I shall also be glad to take up any hard cases of persons who have received injury in the Company's service and who may through some oversight have been given notice. I will also take up any case of a gratuity which may have been wrongly forfeited.

A public meeting of the labourers will be held at Parel as soon as definite results of the Unions and Mr. Andrews' efforts are arrived at.

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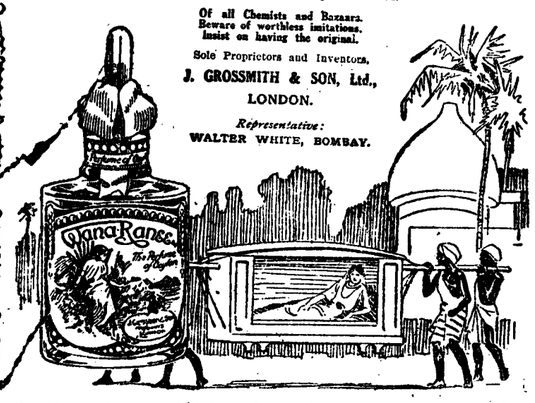

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Economic & Financial Review.

BY "KRISTODAS".

When it is computed that huge amounts have been spent by the Government in organisation of the Commercial Intelligence and the Statistical Departments and that all this expenditure of time and money has not produced any substantial or tangible results, the country which pays the piper has got a real cause to complain. After so many years of statistical work we have not got as yet any authoritative information with regard to the income per head and the capital per head of the population in this country. The statistics published by other countries and Colonies point out that this defect is not to be observed in the statistical literature issued by the Governments of those countries. The statistical work of the United States Government is perhaps the best that is carried on in any country. No exact statement of the aggregate wealth or income of the people is possible but in recent years a great amount of new data for such calculation have become available. The most authoritative estimate of the aggregate annual income of the people of the United States has been made on the basis of this newly available information under the direction of Dr. King and approved by an impartial Board representing various industrial and social groups. The National Association of Economic Research is organised for the purpose of doing research work upon economic problems, and particular economic problems of general and social importance. The Board consists of several eminent economists and businessmen and it invited some well-known Associations to name one member each. Such invited Associations were the American Federation of Labour, the American Economic Association, the American Bankers Association, the American Statistical Association, etc. The first task taken up was inquiry into the subject of income in the United States and the questions which it set about answering were (1) what is the aggregate income of the American people, (2) how much has that income varied from year to year, (3) what part of changes is due to fluctuations in prices, (4) what part is due to the fluctuation in the production of goods, (5) how is this aggregate income divided among the individuals, (6) what proportion of the whole income goes to the wage-earners and salaried employees. There is no necessity for multiplying public Associations but what is wanted is that some already existing institutions should take up such a research work. Bodies like the Bombay Presidency Association or the Economic Association can well start study circles, for studying the different political economic questions. It has been found that whenever agitation has to be carried on on a political question it is very difficult to find men who have made a study of it and who will be able to supply all the facts of the case. Such study circles can assign the work of studying certain subjects to certain individuals and the facts collected and the opinions formulated may afterwards be considered at a round table by the whole circle. The efforts of the American Association have already given some interesting results. Thus it is shown that the per capita annual income in the United States was 319 dollars in 1909 which rose to 586 dollars in 1918. The different industries and professions which contributed to this result may thus be summarised with their respective percentage:

Average from 1909 to 1918.

Agriculture	17.43
Mineral production	3.24
Manufactures, including hand trades	29.97
Transportation	9.28
Banking	1.45
Government	5.61
Unclassified industries and miscellaneous income	33.02

A TRUE ECONOMIST.

Speaking before the Bombay Suburban District Conference which recently waited on him, Mahatma Gandhi said that he considered as a true economist one who points out the solution for the relief of misery and poverty of a large percentage of the population said to be 80 or 85 per cent. I have always said that Mahatma Gandhi, besides being the greatest religious, social and political reformer, is the greatest economist of this country. He observed in the speech referred to here that to him the music of the spinning wheel was the music which eclipsed everything else. Students of economy which in this country unfortunately means western economy will on reading some of the statistics regarding American industries given in the first paragraph come to the conclusion that if the proportionate percentage between Agriculture and industries are in this country inverted as in the United States we shall have solved the problem of misery and poverty. What has proved or what may have proved salvation for western countries will not prove the same for this country. Not only that but what is considered as salvation by them may become, and according to some has already become, a source of ruin and almost curse in several respects. India wants no industrial revolution on the lines which have been witnessed in the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States, for industrial revolution will mean the triumph of Big Business and this is the last thing that would prove beneficial to us. The spinning wheel embodies a living protest against the reckless pace at which we were going in the direction of westernisation of our industrial ideas and methods just as westernisation had taken place already in our mental and moral reactions upon the questions of the day and the circumstances surrounding us. A great many people including Government officials profess sympathy with the spinning wheel and say with due condescension that cottage industries might be encouraged. The fallacy of this reasoning lies in the fact that there are no other cottage industries which are suitable for the whole of India and for the particular circumstances of our agriculturists. Seri-culture, apiculture, cane working, toys making, all have been tried and found wanting, as all-India cottage industries. The spinning wheel, however, is an ancient and time-honoured institution and the life, habits and environments of all our agriculturists make it a particularly suitable instrument for bringing about that revolution in the economic conditions of this country which we all desire but of which we cannot find a solution. It will mean restoring to the villages their independence and self-contained nature, the much-needed supplementary income to the agriculturists.

CONTROL OF FINANCES.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in an interesting speech delivered at the First quarterly General Meeting of the Chamber, referred to the sale of gold from the Currency reserves and the restoration of the old ratio between the Rupee and Gold which have formed a matter of practically endless correspondence with the Government and regarding the latter of which no hopes for the near future are held out by the Finance Department. He observed very well that the attitude taken by the Government with regard to these two questions showed the extreme urgency of placing the control of finances in the hands of the representatives of the people as so long as this is not done questions of importance to the trade and industries of the country would be settled without any reference to the real interests of the country. The President of the Indian Chamber also referred to the very defective nature of the procedure laid down for the Tariff Board and urged that the procedure of working should be made more businesslike and systematic than what it is now. Otherwise there is the danger of the Tariff Board moving on at a snail's pace and waking up Rip-van-Winkle-like several years afterwards when it finds that the whole country and even India have advanced and the Board only is busy with weaving webs round some old problems.

INTERFERENCE IN BULSAR MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After years of struggle Bulsar got its non-official majority and non-official President. Matters went on smoothly for a time, when the Swarajists came in, and a regular tug-of-war between the Moderates and the Nationalists ensued. In the last election the Moderates, among whom were some leading pleaders of Bulsar suddenly gave in, so much so, that by mutual agreement not one came forward in the election leaving the field entirely to the Nationalists. The Nationalists had now an easy walk over. But alas! It was soon realized that the Nationalists were hopelessly at war with one another, and thus they could not put forward their best men. Then some persons, either for mischief or for fun in one ward put forward one of the depressed class—a 'dheda' candidate thus creating further and more bitter disagreement among the Nationalists, and getting rid of some better class of candidates, and so the election raised no enthusiasm at all. With the exception of one ward, there were as many candidates in each ward as there were seats. With a few exceptions young and inexperienced men, with little knowledge of anything at all got in, including the 'dheda' candidate. Thus far the matter was uninteresting and the people remained indifferent. But neither the Moderates nor the Nationalists had in their mind one himself in his true colours—a nominated member—who was all the while making the game and playing his card. He showed his teeth after the nominated members were gazetted and tried to be the President. But the feeling against him was so bitter that he thought it advisable to remain behind the scene, to try for the Vice-Presidentship, to get committees elected of his own choice and thus rule in an indirect way from behind. There was another official nominated member quite ready to work with him. These two together stirred up the members of a Tennis Club, organised and managed by officials, and presided over by the sub-judge of Bulsar. They all exerted their best influence, won over some nobodies including the 'dheda' to their side, got a majority of one and formed committees of their own. One nominated member became the Vice-President and the other official nominated member became the chairman of the schools committee, and the Managing Committee consists entirely of the members of the abovementioned Tennis Club.

Sir, this opened the eyes of the public and there has been a great stir among them. The Moderates while keeping aloof never dreamt that by their action the Municipality would be handed over, not to the public but to officials and the officialised "Johukumvallas." What the public had gained by hard efforts and after years of struggle was lost in an instant by the skilful manipulation of the officials and officialised members. No doubt power is sweet, and this instance clearly shows how watchful and how anxious are the officials to take back from the people at the first opportunity what the people snatched out of their hands, after years of hard struggle.

I am glad to note that both the Moderates and the Nationalists resent this unwarranted official interference. Be it said to the credit of the Moderates that they forgetting all differences are now at the back of the Nationalist members of the Municipality who are doing their level best to bridge the gulf of disagreement and give a united front to the officials and officialised members of the Municipality and are not going to rest till they get back what is by right their own.

By-the-bye, what about that Tennis Club which forgetting its business interferes in Municipal matters and influences chicken-hearted members? Pleaders, please take note that the club in your compound started with your support, either mends its ways or goes out of your compound. If you can't do either at least out of self-respect resign from such a club.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D.

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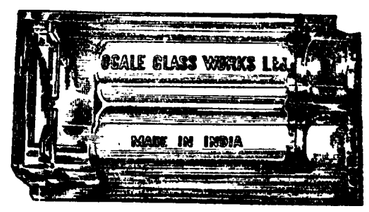

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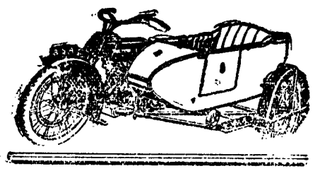

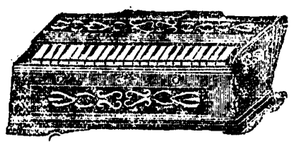

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OUR MADRAS LETTER.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 22.

The Ntaional Week Celebrations in the City, organised by the Andhra and Tamil Congress Committees, went off very well. Not only was the attendance at the meetings good, but also the celebrations awakened the people to a certain sense of national feeling and responsibility, as was evinced by the enrolment of volunteers as well as the unusually large sale of khaddar during the week. This, it is hoped, is but just the beginning of the re-awakening since Mahatmaji was released. The fine example set by those who are influential by adopting khaddar is slowly but surely having its effect on the general mass of people. When people see men like Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar taking completely to khaddar, they are naturally moved to emulate their noble example.

Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar is primarily responsible for the efforts of the City Congress Council to capture the seats in the City Municipal Council. During the National Week he appealed to the people to return only Congressmen at the forthcoming municipal elections. He feels rightly that an institution like the City Council, if captured by Congressmen as in Bombay or Calcutta, can do much to help the constructive programme. Sjt. Iyengar is also responsible for the suggestion that the public thoroughfares in the City as well as prominent buildings should be given national names. The idea has 'caught,' and already Tilak Ghat (Triplicane Beach) has become a familiar thing!

MADRAS COLLEGES AND CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

The Senate, constituted under the new University Act, met for the first time to transact important business pending before it. It rejected Mr. Satyamurthi's motion for a conscience clause for the Madras Colleges (57 against 24) about 15 remaining neutral. It is a significant commentary on the constitution of the Senate. The resolution of Mr. Satyamurthi was so carefully worded that no one could possibly raise objection to it. It wanted that a College applying for recognition should satisfy the Syndicate that it would not compel its students to attend any religious class or prayer, if the student or his parent or his guardian had any conscientious objection to so doing. The most astonishing thing of all was that our Khaddar-clad politicians, who had a voice in the Senate, thought it better to oppose the harmless measure with a doggedness worthy of a better cause. It was left to one of our Liberal friends to advance one of the unique arguments that the Legislative Council, and not the Senate, that was the proper place for such matters.

TRICHY DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Trichinopoly District Conference, held recently in Kulittalai under the presidency of Sjt. T. V. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar, was a complete success.

One of the resolutions moved at the Conference related to the capture of Local Bodies and Municipalities by Congressmen. It was defeated at the Subjects Committee by a narrow majority, but was again brought forward by Sjt. T. V. Balkrishna Sastri in the open Conference. Much heated controversy raged round this resolution, but the good sense and fairness of the delegates to judge the resolution on its merits prevailed over the vehement declamation. Sjt. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker and his supporters opposed the resolution tooth and nail, but it was carried with a comfortable majority, thus showing that even Trichinopoly, the stronghold of the extreme section of the No-Change Party, is seeing the wisdom of capturing Local Bodies and Municipalities.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

It is one of the strange ironies of fate that a progressive state like Travancore should become the scene of a tremendous struggle against blind orthodoxy. The Tamil Nadu as well as its sister-province, Andhra, have clearly expressed their feelings in regard to Satyagraha at Vaikom. All people are agreed that the struggle is one of transcending importance. Many of the N. C. O. leaders who went to Vaikom to help the victims of orthodox bigotry and unreason have forfeited their liberty and have gone to jail. The storm does not look like diminishing, but it is gathering more and more force, and it looks as if the battle will have to be fought out to the bitter end. Sjt. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker went to the succour of Vaikom Satyagraha, when all the leaders, including George Joseph, were clapped into jail, and is organising the compaign on a large scale. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, in spite of his weak health, has offered to go to the spot, should the crisis require his leadership. Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar rushed to Travancore, interviewed His Highness the Maharajah, and is rendering all help and advice possible.

The Malayalee residents of the city sent the following message to H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore:—"Malayalee residents, Madras, record intense sorrow action of Durbar Satyagraha movement. Pray issue immediate orders. Stop repressive action against peaceful Satyagrahis."

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GOVERNOR AND THE MASSES.

There is, indeed, great deal in a name, says the *Bengalee* of Calcutta in the course of an editorial. More than half the fascination of the Swarajists is really in their name. For years past, ever since, indeed, Dadabhai Naoroji proclaimed the Nationalist goal to be Swaraj, in the winter of 1906, this word has captured popular imagination. Even His Majesty's advisers realised this strong fascination of this word, and openly proclaimed this "Swaraj" to be the goal of British policy in India. People did not take them seriously. They saw in this only the compelling force of the Swarajist cry and movement in India. The movement of Mahatma Gandhi succeeded mainly owing to the acceptance of this ideal, and the solemn assurances of the Mahatma that he would secure this Swaraj definitely on a near date. The next thing, which has contributed to the Swarajist success is their frankly anti-government attitude. People have absolutely lost all confidence in the present Government. It will serve no useful purpose to conceal or deny this fact. The masses no longer believe that the present Government will willingly do anything for their good. They have no faith in the Government. It is very unfortunate, we admit. But it is all the same absolutely true. This mistrust of the Government is so strong and widespread that any suspicion of association or alliance with this Government is enough to damn the political career of any Indian politician just now. In their present mood the populace cannot think it possible for any Indian Nationalist to work in any matter with the Governmenet consistently with his loyalty to the country. It is not their fault. Sycophants and place-hunters have so largely and for so long cultivated official association and intimacy, that people cannot easily believe in the disinterested patriotism of even the most tried Indian politician when he is found to support any thing, however reasonable, initiated by the present Government. This is certainly very unreasonable. But it is there, mightily influencing popular, sentiments and controlling popular sympathies and partialities.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen, our new Governor, landed at the harbour in the morning on the 14th from S. S. 'Madura' and drove in State to the Government House, Mount Road. The procession was a quiet one, there being no popular demonstration. After His Excellency reached the Government House, the President of the City Council presented an address, a very short one, in the course of which it expressed a hope that His Excellency's tenure of office "will prove memorable for a large measure of prosperity and substantial civic and political progress so as to strengthen further the bonds between India and Great Britain." His Excellency's reply was quite as brief. One significant passage appears in His Excellency's reply, which is well worth quoting. Said His Excellency:—

"I am deeply sensible of responsibilities attached to my high office as head of Government of this province and of the weighty problem which must be faced if our ideal of progress and good Government is to be attained. I am aware that the political horizon in India is not free from clouds but I stand here to-day full of hope and determined with good-will and support of all."

Lord Goschen's predecessor has left him a splendid legacy, and it remains to be seen how much courage he will muster up to act up to his determination "to do all that lies in my power" to ensure the real "happiness and welfare of all classes of her (Madras) people." His Excellency has gone to Ootacamund, the seat of Government during summer.

THIRD CLASS SLEEPING CARS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While fully agreeing with the suggestion of your correspondent, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, appearing in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle", permit me to say a few words in the interest of the travelling public.

The present third class bogies on the G. I. P. have only sitting accommodation. There are, however, small racks fixed with cast iron brackets to hold personal luggage; but these are so fragile that if a passenger puts a sufficiently big package on them, the whole frame shakes violently when the train is moving and the passengers sitting underneath these racks, run the risk of getting their heads bruised. Mr. Bharucha's suggestion, to provide upper berths for luggage, is no doubt welcome; but I would go a step further and say these upper berths should be utilized for sleeping at night. I am afraid the Railwa authorities will not grant this request though the expenses would not be very high.

In the alternative I suggest the following less expensive device:—

Military cars, which were manufactured at the G.I.P. Workshops during the years of the Great War, are now being gradually dismantled and converted into ordinary third class bogies. If these bogies are allowed to stand as they are and only one extra door provided in the centre, to allow passengers an easy entrance and exit, they will serve the purpose better.

These military cars, have 11 small compartments with 6 berths viz: 2 lower, 2 middle and 2 upper in each compartment. Passengers can therefore comfortably sleep at night on these berths without disturbing their fellow passengers. There is sufficient corridor to walk from one end to the other. If the G.I.P. authorities have the 'will' there is surely a 'way' to do good service to the so-long neglected third class passengers. Will they act up?—Yours, etc.,

S. S. S.

Kalyan, April 25.

SWARAJISTS AND BERAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hold that we, the Swarajists, should support the Nizam in his claims to the restoration of Berar because the right is on his side. The restoration of Berar will mean the righting of a great wrong of an act of highhandedness and intimidation. Also it would mean the attainment of Swaraj in the quickest and the best possible way by at least one province, since the Nizam has offered it full autonomy. Moreover, the achievement of full responsible government under an Indian Prince is better than the attainment of Dominion status under the British.

It is an old suggestion of mine, expressed in the press both in England and in India, that the best administrative system for India would be to divide it up into small States, as in America, which would each possess its own constitution, in harmony with the genius and the traditions of the province. The State of Benares has already been restored to its Indian ruler. Berar and Oudh should follow suit. But all the restored States should have responsible governments like that promised to Berar by the Nizam; they should not be restored to be governed autocratically like Benares. Every Indian should welcome the Nizam's offer as an autonomous and self-governing Berar will set an example to the whole of India and will force the hands, not only of the British but also of all the other Indian States.

It would be disastrous to make the restoration of Berar a Hindu-Muslim question, for the Nizams have always shown that they are above all religious prejudices. Moreover, the Muslims raised no objections to the restoration of Benares to a Hindu Raja. The Nizam's claim to Berar is stronger even than that of the Mysore Family to the Mysore State.

In autonomous Berar the Swarajists will get their first opportunity of evolving a system of administration suited to the genius of the people and they should see to it that the opportunity is not lost. It would be a remarkable act of statesmanship for the Labour Government to restore Berar and I appeal to my friend, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, not to miss the opportunity of helping to create a model of a self-governing Indian State:—Yours. etc., etc.

MUSHIR HOSAIN KIDWAI, M.L.A.

Gadia, District Barabanki.

April 26.

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THE AMIR AND THE KHILAFAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Islamic world is without a Khalifa at present. Muslims all over the world have to devote their thoughts and direct their attention towards this most important problem confronting them. Indians have already tried to pursuade the Turkish nation to give the lead in this matter. But it appears that Turks are not prepared to shoulder the burden of Khilafat any more and have lost all interest in it. In the circumstances Indian Muslims should not waste time and remain inactive. I think they should seriously think over the matter and do something practical and must not lack initiative. No one better than His Majesty Amir Amanullah Khan is now suited to the exalted office of Khalifa, and Indian Moslems should at once put forward his name and organise a discussion by an early date. After Turkey, Afghanistan is the only Islamic country free from Western influence and really independent. And what is more admirable is the person of His Majesty the Amir whose pan-Islamic ideas and love of unity among Muslim states is well known. The world will not forget his speeches at the occasion of the ratification of Persian and Turkish treaties, and his telegraphic warning to King George when the discussions were going on at Lausanne and the effect that message produced on the general atmosphere of the Conference and Lord Curzon's mind in particular. The Turkish nation rightly owe a deep debt of gratitude to Amir Amanullah Khan. I think Indians will not find a better person and shall not regret their choice which I trust will be acclaimed and fully supported by the rest of the Islamic world.

They should not lose time and act immediately.—Yours etc.,

ABDUR REHMAN MOHAMADZAI.

Windermere,

Simla, April 23.

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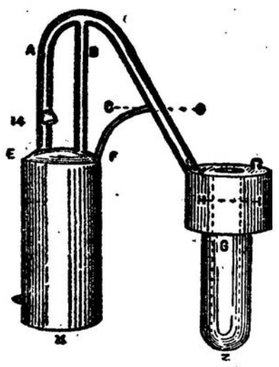

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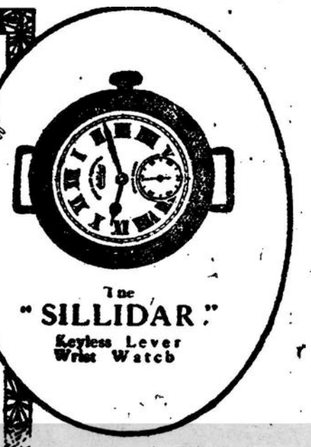

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